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CUTTING KIN

By T. A. CUTTING

Author of "Electric Fun, 110 Volts", "Chemical
Fun", "Spectroscopic Fun", etc.

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1620578



T. A. CUTTING

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SOURCES

A partial list of the sources and authorities consulted in the preparation of this work: Fairbank's Book of Crests, London, 1859-1905; Watertown Genealogies by Bond, 1860; Appleton Biographical Dictionary; New England Hist. and Gen. Register; History of Shrewsbury; Notable Americans; Dict. National Biog., London; The Narrow Land, Reynard, 1934; The Mystery Solved, Hill, 1888; Hist. of the U. S., Bryant, 1878; Family Bible records; American Ancestry, 1890; Lineage Book, Dau. Amer. Revol.; Letters from family files; newspapers; Oral accounts; Ingalls Genealogy by Chas. Burleigh, 1903; C. D. Cutting ms.; Grace E. Page ms.; Diaries; Dole's History of Russia; Ridpath's History of the World; Univ. of Iowa Publications; Genealogy of Warren by J. C. Warren, 1854; others are mentioned in the text.

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CUTTING KIN



To the Memory of
Father and Mother
Charles D. and Anna M. Cutting

CUTTING KIN

INTRODUCTION

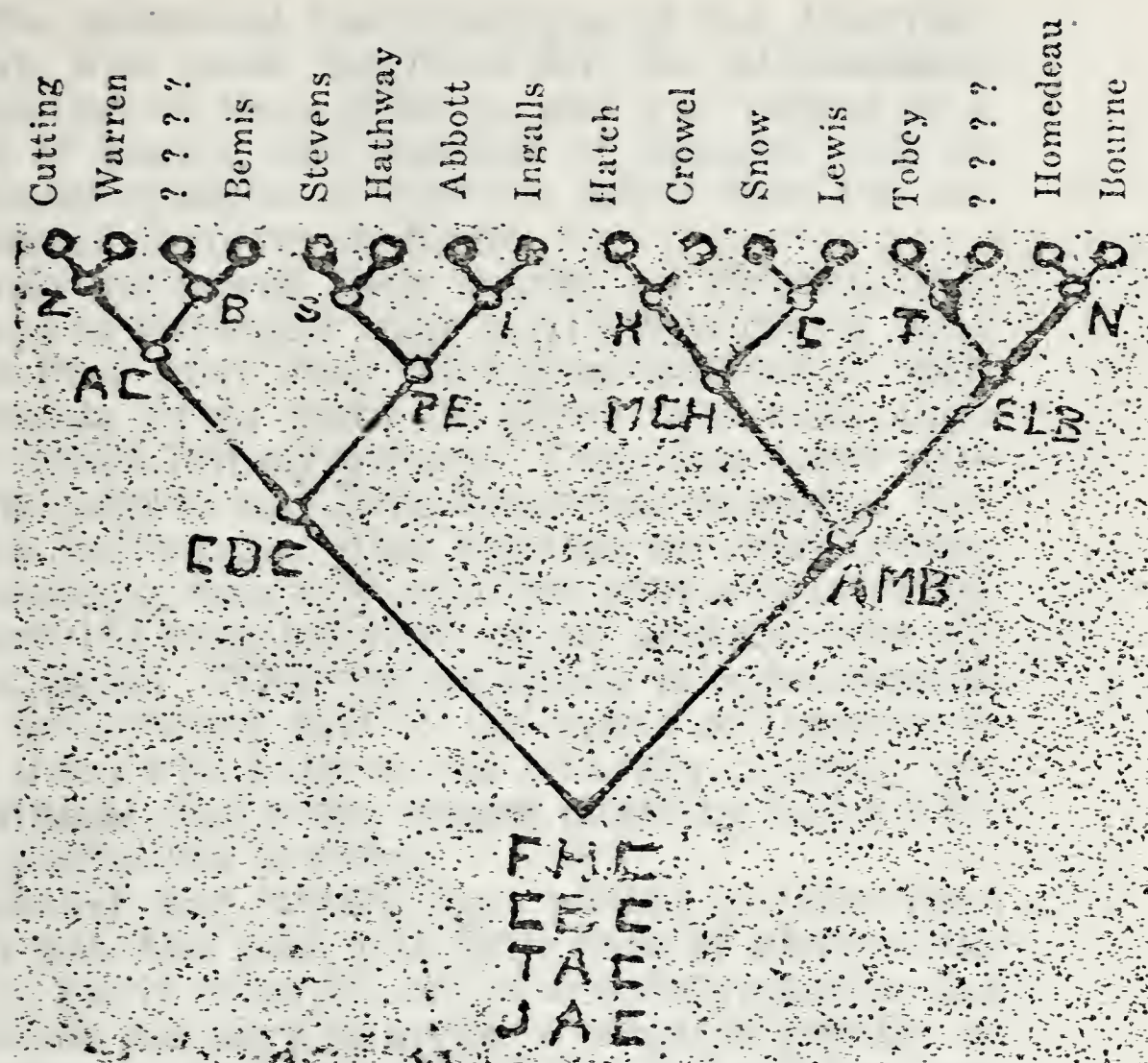
Among the Cutting ancestors listed in this book will be found saints and sinners, crusaders and farmers, vikings and wheelwrights. Knights will ride into the lists; kings, queens and emperors will receive their crowns and in their retinues will come dukes, barons, earls, and lords in great numbers. There will be bishops and missionaries, preachers and teachers, artists and inventors, and among the legendary ancestors even the gods. Soldiers, sailors and senators will play their part. Of such a blend is the blood of every descendant that rightly bears the name. On the whole, the picture is one to stir the imagination and rouse to action. Long live the name of Cutting on the earth!

I

With no overlappings the direct lineal ancestors of any individual ten centuries back would number more than a thousand—1024, to be exact. This means, of course, that the influence of any such single ancestor for either good or evil is diluted almost to the vanishing point. For all that, the drop of ancestral blood is there, whether it be as venom in the cup, or as elixir of the gods.

Then the psychological effect may outweigh the actual. It is natural to select one's ancestors for emulation; what a progenitor can do, the descendant also

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SIXTEEN ANCESTORS—FOUR GENERATIONS BACK

may accomplish, or even surpass; and if a goodly number are known, the individual has a greater chance of finding one to stimulate him along the line of his natural ability and taste.

To many the collection of relatives is a fascinating pursuit in which the discovery of a fourth cousin may be cause of great rejoicing, or to find a family shield or crest an important event. As the list of his ancestors accumulates, he regards them as possessions, giving him background and stability and even immortality, for it establishes him as a living force in the unending stream of life.

Those who question the theological doctrines of past generations, might do worse than to substitute the Chinese veneration of ancestors. Among the pio-

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neers who conquered the wilderness of the American continent, who made sacrifices for the advancement and education of their children, and who passed on a heritage of liberty, and freedom of thought, may be found many examples of heroism nobler than the ancient gods of Germany or Rome.

Surely to record their names, to recount their deeds, and to remember their sacrifices is giving them no more than their due. To fail of interest in their achievements or to make no effort to cherish their memory shows little gratitude. One often meets with those who seem to care little about their ancestry. Perhaps this indifference often signifies an independence which makes a man rely upon his own efforts rather than upon the reflected light of his ancestors for his claim of merit. While independence is commendable, it may nevertheless lead to the crime of ingratitude toward those who have served painfully, humbly, but unremittingly that better things might be laid up for future generations to enjoy.

Although our fathers were willing to labor long, murmur not, and pass with little hope of glory to the grave, it would seem an act of simple gratitude and devotion on our part to preserve what is possible of their temper and spirit, both as their due and for their value as examples of splendid living. America would do well to cling more closely to the humble virtues and homely thrift of her pioneers.

THE NAME

According to some authorities the family name of Cutting is of Anglo-French origin being a corrupt form of the common French name, *Cotin*, and probably from the Latin, *Cotta*, with the diminutive suffix, *in*, appended. Others consider the name derived from the Anglo-Saxon, *Cuthing*—Cutha's son—from Old English, *cud*, with the filial suffix, *ing*. There is consequently some doubt whether the Cuttings came to England with the Northmen or the Normans; but at any rate the name was common in London in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

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RICHARD CUTTING OF BROMLEY

At Great Bromley, Aug. 3, 1620, Richard Cutting married Susan Stone. "Richard Cuttinge, the sonne of Richard Cuttinge, was baptized the 6th day of ffebruarie, 1621". Susan Cuttinge, the daughter of Richard Cuttinge and Susan, his wife, was baptized the "xjth of September, 1625". The will of Richarde Cutting of "Much Bromley" dated July 27, 1627, mentions his wife, Susan, and his children, Richard and Susan.

Henry Kemball of Mistley, singleman, and Susan Cutting, widow, of the parish of Great Bromley were married Nov. 27, 1628. Susan and her second husband remained in England for the ensuing five or six years, but whether at Bromley or neighboring Mistley is not known.

About sixty miles up the coast is the town of Ipswich. It contains Roman ruins and was sacked by the Danes in 991, and again in the year 1000. The town contains an old Tudor mansion, and many of the streets are still crooked and narrow. It has a long history of shipping and manufacture.

From Ipswich, Apr. 30, 1634, two ships put out to sea—the "Elizabeth" under Roger Cooper, master, and the "Francis" under John Cutting, master. The passenger list of the "Elizabeth" included the names "Hen. Kemball", his wife Susan, and several children, among whom was Richard Cutting, age 11. Also among the passengers was William Cutting, age 26. Richard became the immigrant ancestor of many branching lines of descendants. Captain John probably returned to Ipswich for more colonists. In 1651 William was an agent of Fernando Adams to convey lands; the records tell no more about him.

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CUTTING

I. Richard Cutting, immigrant ancestor, baptized at Bromley, England, Feb. 6, 1621, d. Mar. 21, 1695-6, m. Sarah.

1. Zechariah mentioned in Richard's will, 1694.
2. James b. 1647, m. Hannah Cotler, 1669.
3. Susan m. Nucum of Watertown, Mass.
4. Lydia b. Sept. 1, 1666, m. Spring.
5. John.
6. Sarah.

II. Zechariah m. Sarah; their deed dated 1709.

III. Zechariah Jr. m. (2nd) Elizabeth Wellington, 1701

Probable children by his first wife:

1. Jonas.
2. Sarah.
3. Lydia.

Probable children by second wife:

1. Elizabeth
2. Susannah.
3. Sarah

IV. Jonas m. Dinah Smith Mar. 6, 1720; will made in 1748.

1. Jonas b. 1720.
2. Zechariah b. 1722, m. Elizabeth.
3. Francis b. 1728, soldier of the Revolution.
4. Absalom.
5. Lydia.
6. Dinah.
7. Salmon.
8. Eliphalet b. July 12, 1738.

V. Francis b. 1728, m. Thankful Warren, 1750.

1. Jonas b. Jan. 14, 1751.
2. Zebulon, b. Dec. 1, 1752, d. 1798. Soldier of Revolution.
3. Sarah, b. Dec. 16, 1753.

VI. Zebulon, 1752-1798, m. Abigail Bemis, 1778.

1. Susanna, m. David Dudley.
2. Sally, m. David Whipple.
3. Palmer, m. Hanna Woodward.
4. James m. Lavina Eaton.
5. Nancy m. Lovell Shurtleff.
6. Zebulon m. Betsey Fifield.
7. Abijah b. Aug. 11, 1787, d. Dec. 1864.
8. Abigail, m. David Putnam.
9. Elexis, m. Abigail Hall.
10. Sophie 1798-1871, m. (1) Lamb, (2) Woodham.

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- VII. Abijah, 1787- 1864, m. Permelia Ingalls, Dec. 15, 1810.
1. Chester Camden, b. Aug. 30, 1811, d. July 20, 1902.
 2. James Anson 1813—1867, m. Roxana Tylor
 3. Abijah Bemis, b. Sept. 26, 1816, d. Dec. 6, 1887.
 4. Permelia, d. in childhood.
 5. Angelina Sylvia, b. Jan. 14, 1819, d. Nov. 17, 1900.
 6. Permelia, d. in infancy.
 7. Mary Almira b. Sept 26, 1823, d. Oct. 28, 1852.
 8. Lovina Samantha b. Feb. 19, 1826, d. 1830.
 9. Adelia Augusta (Torsey) b. Aug. 3, 1828, d. 1871.
 10. Elizabeth b. Oct. 13, 1831, d. June 27, 1907.
 11. Charles Douglass, b. July 10, 1834, d. Apr. 10, 1920.
- VIII. Charles Douglass, 1834-1926, m. Mary A. St. John,
1. William Coleman, b. Feb. 11, 1865.
 Mercy Anna Bourne (2nd wife) m. Jan. 21, 1870.
 1. Francis Harvey, b. Oct. 8, 1872.
 2. Emma Mary, b. Jan. 21, 1877, d. Apr. 19, 1877.
 3. Charles Bourne, b. Sept. 29, 1878, m. Bess Gates.
 4. Theodore Abijah, b. Nov. 26, 1881.
 5. James Arthur, b. Oct. 4, 1883.
- IX. William Coleman, 1865— m. Ruth Duncan, June 17, 1896.
1. Merle Edith (Bohnett) b. Jan. 17, 1898.
 2. Verna Ruth (Lusher) b. Oct. 10, 1901.
- IX. Francis Harvey, 1872— m. Clara J. Snavley, Oct. 31, 1903.
1. Francis Douglass, b. Jan. 28, 1906, m. Florence Prosser
 (1) Charles Douglass, b. Feb. 28, 1930.
 2. Theodore Bourne, b. Mar. 30, 1917.
- IX. Theodore Abijah, 1881- m. Mary E. Cooper, Jan. 3, 1905.
1. Windsor Cooper, b. July 30, 1907.
 2. Cecil Cooper, b. Oct. 31, 1910.
 m. Mildred A. Rignell, Mar. 9, 1935.
- X. Windsor Cooper, 1907— m. Mary E. Weaver, May 3, 1935.
1. Cecil Cooper, b. Apr. 16, 1936.
 2. John Weaver, b. Dec. 1, 1938.
 3. David
- IX. James Arthur, 1883— m. Margaret White, Mar. 16, 1914.
1. Arthur Graham, b. Jan. 4, 1915.
 2. Barbara Anne, b. May 30, 1917.

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HISTORICAL SETTING

St. Augustine, the oldest city of North America, founded 1565, was but a fort held by a few hundred Spaniards in 1630.

Jamestown, Virginia, the oldest English colony, founded 1607, had received over 3500 immigrants by 1621.

Quebec, founded 1608, had become a permanent trading post for the French and Indians of Canada.

New York, colonized by the Dutch, 1613, was not taken over by the English until 1664.

Plymouth, first colony of Massachusetts, founded by the Mayflower Pilgrims, 1620, lost nearly half of its 100 inhabitants the first winter from cold and lack of food; but immigration continued, and by 1631 the population was 600.

The Massachusetts Bay colony was established by John Endicott at Salem, 1628. Religious persecution in England and the high taxes imposed by Charles I brought large numbers of new immigrants between 1630 and 1640, and Boston and several other neighboring towns sprang up quickly. Seventeen ships arrived in 1630, bringing about 1000 persons, 140 cattle, together with goats, tools, arms, and all sorts of supplies.

The Puritans of Massachusetts Bay were of a wealthier class than those who settled Plymouth, but their leaders were less tolerant in religion. They sought in America a place where they could worship in their own manner, and they established a church inseparably connected with the government. Any criticism of their theocracy was accounted intolerable. In 1635 Roger Williams was banished from the colony for maintaining that the state lacked jurisdiction over his conscience. The colony grew more rapidly than Plymouth and by 1640 had a population of 20,000.

In 1636, when Richard Cutting was thirteen, came the Pequot War. William was of suitable age for enlistment and may have engaged in this conflict between Indian and pale-face for the possession of land. Over

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1000 Indians—men, women, and children—were killed in the several raids and perhaps one-tenth as many colonists. Had it not been that Roger Williams, the exile, secured the Narragansetts and Mohigans as allies, these numbers might easily have been reversed.

Anne Hutchinson was banished from Massachusetts Bay in 1637 for criticising the administration before freedom of speech was established in America. Mary Dyer, with three men, were hanged for their Quaker teachings in 1660. The Puritans, believing in witches, became convinced about 1695 that they were invading Salem. An Indian woman was mercilessly flogged for bewitching children; and before the frenzy had passed, nineteen persons were hanged for selling themselves to the Devil.

WATERTOWN

Watertown, eight miles west of Boston, was settled in 1630. Each year twelve "freemen" were chosen to order the affairs of the town for the coming year. In 1634 it was ordered that "forrainers" from England or other plantations should not have benefit of "commonage" or undivided land except by purchase or buying a townsman's right. Freemen of the congregation were not permitted to sell their "lots at ye town plott" to any foreigner, but since no penalty was provided, the regulation was probably violated. As a result of these ordinances, many of the colonists by 1635 were pushing "west" into Connecticut and there coming into conflict with the Dutch.

By act of July 17, 1638, each freeman of Watertown was allotted a 12-acre lot beyond "Beaver Plaine", and each "townsman" a 6-acre lot. Only members of the Congregational church were accounted "freemen", but non-members were sometimes allowed to vote and even to hold office. Membership in the Church of England gave no benefits. The expenses of the "Meeting House" were born proportionately by every man according to his estate. In 1640 it was decreed "that all those inhabitants yt have been by common consent or vote taken in amongst us, or have had

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dividends (lands) granted to them, shall be accepted as Townesmen, and no others."

In March 1628, the Plymouth Company sold to a company of six gentlemen in England the territory extending from a line three miles north of Merrimack river, to one three miles south of Charles River and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These grantees soon after conveyed to other gentlemen an interest in their purchase. They assumed the title of the Massachusetts Bay Company. The original grantees were Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Young, Thomas Southcott, John Humfrey, John Endicott, and Simon Whetcombe. Capt. John Endicott, one of the original purchasers of the Plymouth Company, was appointed governor of the little colony of Salem. A charter for their company was not obtained from Charles I until March 4, 1628-9, but in June 1628 the first company of emigrants arrived, and with them Edmund Ingalls, who settled the next year at Lynn.

The magistrate, or justice of the peace, had charge of petty legal cases and disputes, administered oaths, and solemnized marriages. In 1639 the court ordered that a record of births, marriages, and deaths be kept; but this was not faithfully done until a clerk was appointed in 1642, with a fee for each record and a fine for each omission. Seven selectmen were chosen "to order the civil affairs of the town".

THE CUTTINGS OF NEW ENGLAND

RICHARD CUTTING (I) was the progenitor in America of a family of many branches and a multitude of descendants. Listed as 11 years of age in 1634 when he took passage from Ipswich, England, for the new world, he was too young to take oath of allegiance and was under the care of Henry Kembball, his step-father—a wheelwright.

In "Genealogies of Watertown" by Henry Bond, M. D., published in 1860, is found the following entry: "Richard Cutting, a wheelwright of Watertown, was admitted a freeman, Apr. 18, 1690. His wife, Sarah, the mother of his children, was born 1625, died Nov. 4,

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1685. His name is not in the list of proprietors or grantees previous to 1644. In the list of freemen he appears as Richard Cutting, Sr. His will, dated June 24, 1694, mentions sons, Zachariah, James; daughters, Susan Nucum, Lydia Spring; and grandchildren, John Cutting and Elizabeth Barnard." The inventory of his property as made by John Page, Edward Herrington, and Abraham Brown, included a "homestall and 4 other lots, 185 pounds, 17s." Mary Cutting, age 33 years, was a witness. Since in those days two-pounds would build a house, it is apparent that the immigrant boy had made good financially. He seemingly did not become a Congregationalist until 68 years of age, for it was only then that he became a freeman. He died Mar. 21, 1695-6, Julian calendar, or 11 days later, present reckoning. The old calendar, by 1700, was 12 days behind, but it was not changed until 1752. At his death Richard was spoken of as "an aged man" (73 years).

ZECHARIAH (II), son of Richard and Sarah, was mentioned in his father's will, as previously shown. The date of his birth does not appear on the Watertown records, but May 18, 1709, he and his wife, Sarah, sold 14 acres of land to Samuel Bigelow. His child was baptized under the name, Zechariah Junior. He may have moved from Watertown to Marlboro.

James Cutting, second son of Richard (I), b. 1647-8, married Hannah Cotler, 1669. He apparently spent his entire life in Watertown, for the records show that on June 13, 1721, he was compelled to answer complaint for not attending public worship. He informed the court that the weather was cold, and being gouty and infirm and 73 years of age, he could not attend. Upon paying costs, he was dismissed.

Jonathan, the fourth of several sons of James and Hannah, was born Jan. 12, 1687-8, d. May 29, 1754, m. Jan. 5, 1709, Elizabeth Flagg. One of their sons, Jonathan, lived in Shrewsbury; the eldest, Richard, was born July 30, 1710, d. Sept. 22, 1767 at Waltham, m. Apr. 20, 1738, Thankful Harrington. Richard and

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Thankful had sons, Samuel and Amos. Samuel, born in Waltham, Oct. 19, 1749, d. in Ashburnham, Mass., 1794, was a sergeant in Capt. Deliverance Davis' Company—Asa Whitcomb's Regiment (1775). He married Eunice Coolidge (daughter of William and Mary) 1769; and their daughter, Hepzibah, married Nathaniel Foster. The Ashburnham branch of the family for some unknown reason adopted the spelling, "Cotting". Amos, after graduating from Harvard, 1769, became a physician of Marlboro.

Sarah, daughter of Richard (I) b. Sept. 2, 1661, m. 1682-3, John Bernard, a housewright of Watertown,, who was the son of John Bernard, who at the age of 30 embarked at Ipswich, England, Apr. 16, 1634 for New England in the ship "Elizabeth"—William Andrews, master—with wife and two infant sons. (Bond).

ZECHARIAH JR. (III), son of Zechariah; name of first wife unknown; probable children of first marriage Jonas, Sarah who d. young, and Lydia. m. (2nd) May 5, 1701, Elizabeth Wellington, who was born Apr. 27, 1685. Children of second marriage: Susannah and Sarah. In Watertown are recorded only his baptism and marriage; it is supposed that he lived in some neighboring town.

JONAS (IV). The Watertown records show that Jonas m. Mar. 6, 1719-20, Dinah Smith who was born Jan. 25, 1694-5. In Middlesex Court C. P., 1730, suit was brought against "Jonas of Lancaster, alias of Watertown". Shrewsbury records show his arrival at that place from Waltham before 1735. His will, dated Sept. 22, proved Nov. 1, 1748, mentions his wife, Dinah; sons, Francis, Zechariah, Absalom, Salmon, and Eliphalet; and daughters, Lydia, and Dinah.

Such facts as these lead Bond to assume that Jonas was the son of Zechariah Jr., and all branches of descendants take the same view. That Jonas named his second son Zechariah favors this idea. Further, there is a tradition, in the Francis line, of descent from the Duke of Wellington. If Jonas was the son of Zech-

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ariah's first wife, as seems probable, the tradition lacks substantiation; yet the legend is some evidence of the relationship of Jonas and Zechariah.

FRANCIS (V), son of Jonas, b. Sept 24, 1728, m. Thankful Warren at Shrewsbury, Mass., May 11, 1750. Shrewsbury Vital Records give the births of their children: Jonas, b. Jan. 14, 1751; Zebulon, born Dec. 1, 1752; Sarah, b. Dec. 16, 1753. Ten younger children were born in Worcester, to which place the family moved from Shrewsbury. In the "Lineage Book" of the Daughters of the American Revolution occurs the following entry:

"Mrs. Melissa S. Gould, b. Hanover, N. H., widow of Luther Gould. Descendant of Francis Cutting and of Zebulon Cutting.

Daughter of Smith Woodham and Sophia Cutting (1789-1871), his wife.

Grand dau. of Francis Cutting and Thankful Warren, his wife, m. 1750.

Francis C. served as a matross (assistant of the gunner in loading, firing, and sponging the gun) in the artillery, 1775, from Worcester Co. where he was living in 1778. He was born 1728 in Watertown, Mass."

In the records of the "Sons of the Revolution" Francis is listed as present at the siege of Boston, 1775; and as guarding prisoners at Rutland, Mass. in 1779.

ZEBULON (VI) son of Francis, b. Dec. 1, 1752 at Shrewsbury. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution" contains the following entry: "Zebulon Cutting, private in Capt. Stephen Richardson's Company, marched, Sept. 25, 1777—discharged Oct. 29, 1777, service one month, six days. The company marched from Attleboro under the command of Col. Geo. Williams on a secret expedition." While this is proof of his military service, it may not be the complete record of such service.

Zebulon, John, and Jonathan, sons of Francis,

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moved from Worchester Co., Mass, to Newport, N. H., where Zebulon built a home on the Croydon Road and married Abigail Bemis of Paxton, Aug. 20, 1778 at Leicester, Mass.—*N. H. Miller, librarian of Newport.*

There are 60 listings of Cuttings from Massachusetts in "Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution", also 14 listings of Cuttin, Caten, Caton, Cuffing, Cullen, Cutter, Cuttins, and Cutton. Whether the various spellings were due to caution, or to the carelessness of the registering officers is uncertain.

Many of the listings are under the head of "alarms"—that is sudden calls to arms upon the approach of the British armies—and the periods of service were brief. As soon as the enemy marched on, the Colonial troops disbanded and resumed again their farming or other peaceful occupation. Among these records of service are: Francis Cutting of Worchester; James of Marlborough, John of Shrewsbury, Jonas of Northboro, Robert of Sudbury, Zachariah of Sudbury, Zachariah of New Marlborough, Zadok of Shrewsbury, and Zebulon whose company marched from Attleboro. Nathaniel Cutting presented a petition at Boston, Dec. 1, 1781, to command the ship, "Elizabeth" as a privateer, which was granted.

ABIJAH (VII) b. Aug. 11, 1787 at Newport, New Hampshire, m. Permelia Ingalls, Dec. 15, 1810 at Hanover, N. H., according to the records of the town. From Hanover, where their oldest son was born, they moved to Waitsfield, Vermont, in 1812 and remained there until 1824. In 1834 the family moved to Haverhill, N. H., where the youngest son was born in that year. About 1845 the family moved to Massachusetts, and two years later back again to Haverhill, N. H. In 1856 Abijah preempted 80 acres of timber land at Riceville, Iowa, and he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives in that vicinity.

According to the testimony of his son, Charles, Abijah was a hard-working farmer, but had difficulty making ends meet on the rocky New England soil with a family of eleven children to support. He often rented farms from others and moved from place to place. He

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drank considerable rum and used to send his son regularly to the tavern for it. One winter day when the boy took back a receptacle to be refilled, and when the tavern was full of customers, he complained that the last he got had frozen hard. The men guffawed loudly to the embarrassment of the proprietor.

When in his fifties, he was called upon by several Methodist brethren, and importuned for the good of his soul. As a result of their protracted efforts which continued throughout an entire day, he was "converted" and, although up to that time he had been a heavy smoker and a drinker, he gave up both habits, and thereafter touched neither tobacco nor alcohol during the remainder of his days. He died on his youngest son's Iowa farm in 1864, aged 77 years.

II

THE CUTTINGS IN IOWA

In 1788 the Fox Indians granted 50,000 acres of land in eastern Iowa to a French-Canadian by the name of Dubuque, where he had discovered deposits of lead on the Mississippi. He established a trading station for furs and hides, hired old Indians and squaws to work the mines, and did a flourishing business until his death in 1810. There were but two other trading posts in Iowa previous to the Louisiana Purchase of 1803.

The Iowa Indians, after whom the state was named, moved south from Minnesota soon after 1800, and continued to drift toward the southwest during the time of settlement by the whites. By 1829 there were many Iowas, Sacs, and Foxes in northwestern Missouri where they were disputing possession of the country with the whites. They set fire to the woods and prairies and committed such a variety of depredations that in 1830 a military force was sent to quell them.

In 1832 the United States consummated the Black Hawk Purchase and so secured from the Indians a strip of land 50 miles wide along the western bank of

CUTTING KIN

the Mississippi River from Missouri to within 30 or 40 miles of Minnesota. The settlement of Iowa was immediately under way, although the government land sales giving legal possession did not come until several years later. Occupation began in the south and extended to the north. Keokuk was settled in 1830, and Iowa City in 1839.

In violation of treaties, the whites squatted on the Indian lands, built cabins and started farming. Friction continued until the signing of the treaty with the Iowas in 1837, whereby they agreed to cross the Missouri into Kansas and yield all lands east of the river upon receiving in exchange \$7,000 in cash, a strip of land along the river, houses, teachers, and farming implements.

The government carried out this program, erecting for them log houses, breaking two hundred acres of ground, fencing it into 10-acre lots, and providing them with cattle, hogs and utensils. But the roving savages were by no means inclined to settle down to monotonous farming. They used the fence rails for camp-fires, soon abandoned the houses, traded doors, windows, and everything else of value for trinkets and whiskey, and then burned the logs. The cattle and hogs were soon devoured, and so they were once more back to nature.

By 1840 the population of the state was 43,000. The rapid growth was due to the advertising of Iowa in the public press, the building of railways to the west, much heralded excursions, a fatal epidemic of cholera in the east, and a severe drought throughout the Ohio Valley in 1854. Iowa was described as the richest part of the Mississippi Valley; the railways with their limited facilities were unable to carry the freight and the crowds that sought transportation; and day after day an unending stream of covered wagons pressed through Illinois toward the promised land.

The strip along the river was soon occupied, and new treaties with the Fox and Sac Indians for more territory were negotiated in 1837 and 1842, yielding another strip in the center of the state. Fort Des

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Moines was built in 1843 to protect the new frontier. The Indians resented the rapid invasion and it was necessary to establish more forts, Dodge about 1849, and Ridgely in 1853. The last Indian claims were purchased in 1843 and Iowa was admitted as a state in 1846.

By 1850 a population of 150,000 had occupied all but the north and northwestern parts of the state. During the years 1855 and 1856 the remaining parts of the state were filled, with the exception of the extreme northwest corner. An almost unending procession crossed the ferries at Prairie du Chien, McGregor, Davenport, and Keokuk, and it was necessary at times to wait two or three days for a turn to cross.

At Decorah applicants would stand in line before the land office all night waiting for the next day's opening and would sometimes freeze toes or feet. Finally a scheme of drawing numbers for turns was hit upon whereby the applicants for title could know weeks ahead when their turn would come. In the summer of 1856 forty people settled at Spirit Lake far to the west near the Minnesota line. By 1860 the census showed a population of 674,913. Before 1870 it exceeded a million, and in 1900 two million.

The average annual rainfall of Iowa is about 35 inches, of which two-thirds falls in the summer. The Wapsipinicon river is 300 miles long. The legislature meets biennially on even years. The Sioux Indians massacred thirty whites at Spirit Lake in March 1857. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad did not reach the Mississippi until 1871. There was a panic in 1857—one of the causes being over speculation in California gold.

EARLY HOWARD COUNTY

"During the land sale in the spring of 1857, Mr Seeley and my father secured land on which to make homes for their families. After the excitement of the sale was over it was found that there were many speculators among the purchasers, that actual settlers were few and far apart. The rides to church seemed

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long when we had only lumber wagons drawn by the slow paced oxen. All were friends in those days. Services were held in rotation in the homes of the members with occasional visits of brother Coleman, Windsor, and others. Upon the occurrence of the first death in the church when the haze of Indian summer was over the prairie, we recall the gathering on the Sabbath of the usual band of worshippers at the house; and there without a minister, scripture was read, hymns sung, words of comfort spoken, and the remains laid to rest in a little lot near the home.—Esther St. John Partch.

"We moved to Howard county in March 1857. The west part had but few families, some of whom were the Cuttings, Chandler, Ricker, Torsey, Banks, McCook, Fellows, Bennett, and Mildrum. The St. Johns came the next spring. At Saratoga was a log house owned by Mr. Salmon and used for a hotel and post office. There were also a few settlers south of Saratoga along Crane Creek. There was a Congregational church at New Oregon with Rev. Mr. Windsor pastor. Our place of meeting at Saratoga was a vacant pre-emption house half a mile west of Saratoga on the north side of the road. When the weather became cold we met in private houses. We went with ox teams used for breaking up the prairie. We are now (1898) at Compton, Calif."—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Seeley.

CHARLES DOUGLASS CUTTING

CHARLES DOUGLAS CUTTING (VIII), of the eighth generation of Cuttings in America, was born July 10, 1834, in Haverhill, New Hampshire. As a boy he assisted his father on the farm. Grain in those days was all cut by hand. He was given a scythe long before he was able to do the work of a man, and was supposed to keep up with his father and cut his swath, although a narrower one.

He attended the Haverhill public school and mastered the three fundamentals, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Some of the students were well grown men and women, and discipline was not always a

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simple problem. On Charles' first day in school the schoolmaster discovered one of the older students eating pop corn as he studied.

"Come up on the floor", he demanded, calling the culprit by name, and picking up a heavy rule from his desk.

"I was studying", said the culprit.

Nevertheless, the master advanced upon him, ruler firmly in hand. The youth, seeing his temper, came forward, and then suddenly made for the door to escape punishment. The master, not to be thwarted, caught him and called upon two or three of the older students to assist him. They came forward and held the corn-eater. The master flailed him until they were afraid for his life. Finally they stopped the punishment.

The student did not return to school, but it was rumored that he planned one day to come back and wreak vengeance on the master. Whenever there came a knock at the door, the master went first to the corner for his heavy cane before opening it. The students all knew that he was living in dread of the man he had so unmercifully beaten. The pop corn-eater, however, never returned; he chose a place of meeting where the audience would not be under command of the master. In the town, one day, they met in an even handed fight; and this time it was the master whom the bystanders had to save. In time the severe master gave place to a school mistress, who, to Charles' disgust, always addressed him as "Charlie, my dear."

One day during intermission he broke his leg while wrestling with one of the other boys. It had to be set and reset before it properly knit. Charles often told how his older sister, Lovina, would mercifully lessen the tension of the weight when the pain became unbearable.

At sixteen, after four months schooling each winter when he could be spared from the farm, he knew the grammar by heart; he had gone twice through the arithmetic; his reading was pronounced "perfect", and so exact was his penmanship that the teacher had him "set copy" at the top of the page for the younger students. Obviously he had finished the school.

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One of his oldest chums decided at this time to enter the academy at Dartmouth preparatory to a course in the college, and Charles had a great desire, also, to go. But there seemed to be no solution to the financial difficulties in the way, and so he went to work on the farm with his father. After one year, however, the independent spirit that characterized him throughout life, asserted itself; and he requested that his father give him his "time". This was granted, and so at the age of 17, Charles became his own legal master. He straightway rented a Vermont farm in his own name, and his father and mother went to live with him.

When an infant, Charles was given a farm by his uncle Jabez Douglass, after whom he was named, and for a time the family lived on it. Then the uncle took it back and gave instead 200 acres of timber land in Maine. The timber was sold later for \$200 and the money loaned to James—that was the end of Charles' first farm.

In 1854 several Cutting families moved to Iowa. Charles and his brother Bige together rented a farm at Princeton on the Mississippi for two years. In the meantime James, Chester and others also arrived. James went into northern Iowa, selected a spot which he called Jamestown in Howard county, and urged that all the relatives go up there and homestead their own farms.

In 1856 the move was made, and each man pre-empted a quarter section—160 acres—of land, the father selecting a timber quarter on the Wapsie south of Riceville, which provided wood for many following winters. Although Charles did not have the money to pay even the small government fee of \$1.25 per acre, he decided nevertheless to have a farm of his own and so borrowed the necessary \$200 of Fellows, a neighboring homesteader. Money was so scarce that he had to pay 40% interest. His father, however, gave him 40 acres of timber land, one half of which he sold for enough to clear off his debt.

Those who went to the frontier without adequate resources had a tough time getting started—some

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families subsisted upon little but corn meal and water during the first winter. Those with more financial backing were able to purchase flour and a few other luxuries.

Charles soon sold part of his quarter to Hazen Ricker, thinking it more than he cared to cultivate; but later bought it back again and purchased beside the Gleason quarter. Still later he bought 100 acres from Clara Page, and so finally had a farm of 500 acres.

Sept. 3, 1863 he married Mary Anna St. John b. Dec. 4, 1837. A son William was born Feb. 11, 1865. She died June 3, 1869. Jan. 21, 1870 he married Mercy Anna Bourne. Four sons and one daughter were all born on the Iowa farm, but the daughter died in infancy.

At one time when the Riceville church was without a minister he conducted the services for two years. and so much enjoyed the work that had he been a younger man he thought he should have trained for the ministry. Farm work prevented composing sermons; he read those of Spurgeon. He was made a life deacon. Half a dozen ministers boarded at different times in the home, and two of the children were named for them. He felt keenly the lack of higher schooling, and to give his children the advantages of a thorough education became one of the strong objectives of his life.

For a time on the Iowa farm he was subject to such sever headaches, accompanied by nausea, that the farm help believed he would come to an early death; but gradually the attacks became less frequent, and finally altogether disappeared. About 1890 he had his nasal passages burned out with a red-hot rod to give him greater freedom in breathing—an operation which proved very successful.

In 1890 he was a candidate for the Iowa State House of Representatives and had for an opponent Thomas McCook, a neighbor and friend of long standing. So far as the candidates themselves went, there was no mud-slinging, but among the followers the usual lies were soon in circulation; and one day when

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C. D. CUTTING HOMESTEAD, RICEVILLE, IOWA

a rampant Democrat was indulging in violent vituperation against Cutting and all his pauper relatives, McCook angrily interrupted:

"That's a doom lie," said he, "I've known Charlie Cutting for thirty years; he's not that kind of man."

Charles told the story of himself that during the campaign he spent an evening at the house of one of his committee men and took the man's daughter, supposing her a child, upon his lap. He later discovered that, although somewhat dwarfed, she was about 20 years old. One evening there was a rally with several speeches scheduled. The lawyers on the program expected farmer Charles to make a few stuttering remarks and sit down; instead he gave a rousing exposition of his political beliefs.

"Gee whiz," whispered one of the lawyers to him as he resumed his seat on the platform, "I didn't know you were loaded!" He was naturally a leader and a compelling speaker.

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He won the election, and served his term in the legislature.

He enjoyed his legislative work at Des Moines and succeeded in placing important and progressive legislation upon the statute books.

He was a progressive farmer, practiced crop rotation, and was always one of the first in the community to introduce new farm machinery. Successively he purchased hand binders, self binding reapers, grain mills, improved rakes and hay loaders. He kept about 30 milk cows, a score of pigs, and finally a flock of sheep. The crops in later years were mainly corn and oats, but he also raised timothy, flax, wheat, buckwheat, and always potatoes and vegetables for family use.

On Aug. 17, 1891 Charles joined Captain Glazier's expedition to the headwaters of the Mississippi River to determine its true source. The following extract is from Glazier's book, "Headwaters":

"Park Rapids is a typical frontier village, and the nearest inhabited point to the source of the Mississippi. It is situated on Fish-hook River near a beautiful lake of the same name. We were most cordially received by a delegation of citizens and escorted to the Central House by Henry R. Cobb, postmaster and editor of the Hubbard County Enterprise.

"Here we were reinforced by several gentlemen who proved a very valuable addition to the party. Mr. Cobb is a native of Maine, and although still a young man, was a pioneer in Northern Minnesota and one of the first settlers of Park Rapids. Through his paper he has done much to invite attention to, and encourage the development of, this section of the state.

"Hon. C. D. Cutting of Howard County, Iowa, was the guest of Mr. Cobb at the time of our arrival and curtailed his visit in order to make one of our number. He began life in the "Pine Tree State", but, like thousands of others, left New England in boyhood to seek his fortune in the Great West. An able competency, resulting from earnest toil beyond the Mississippi, and his election to the legislature of his adopted state, are sufficient proofs of industry and good citi-

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zenship. Hon. Cutting was accompanied by his son Frank, a young man of eighteen years."

The expedition proved a very enjoyable vacation. The road led through forests of pine, along pleasant streams, past log cabins, and over much poor road and trail. Lakes Itasca and Glazier were visited, their tributaries explored, and a safe return to civilization effected.

In the fall of 1892 he made a trip to California and visited his brother Chester at Sheep Ranch. He saw the "big trees" and had all the grapes he could eat.

Forty strenuous years had been passed in the rigorous Iowa climate, and Charles Cutting was in a financial position to ease up from hard farm work. The year after his return from California was unusually severe. He went for a visit to his wife's mother and was snowed in for two weeks unable to return. He made up his mind then and there to depart for California, and in the spring of 1893, at nearly 60 years of age, he once more started "west."

Charles purchased 15 acres of combined fruit farm and pasture land at Soquel, and the family lived there for one year. He then sold the Iowa farm and purchased 5 acres of orchard at Campbell, Calif., which was the family homestead until at his death it passed to Will, the oldest son.

On Jan. 2, 1895 Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Cutting, sons William, Frank, Carl, Theodore, and James; Mercy, Theodore, and Esther Bourne; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wakeman, and children, Earl, Nellie, and Ruth all united with the Congregational Church at Campbell. In the following years Charles Cutting served as S. S. Superintendent, trustee, and deacon; William as deacon; Theodore as trustee; Frank as treasurer, S. S. Superintendent, and deacon; Anna, Clara, and May as deaconesses; Windsor and Cecil as janitors; C. N. Cooper as trustee and deacon, and Will Cooper and Earl Wakeman as ushers. C. D. Cutting was grammar school trustee for many years, and served on the first board of trustees of the Campbell High School.

In 1902 William McKinley made a presidential tour of the West, and was scheduled to speak in San

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Jose. Charles had just sold his cherry crop for \$75, receiving payment in cash. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the president and wanted to see him. Thinking it too risky to leave the money in the house, he put it into his pocket and took it with him to town. Having read of the pickpockets that followed McKinley, he resolved to keep his hand on top of his money all the time; but when the presidential parade passed a surge in the crowd behind pushed him upon a woman and child just in front. Charles, in throwing out his arms to protect them, for a moment forgot the money, and in that brief moment the pickpocket who shoved him forward got in his work. The money was gone! Seeing McKinley had cost him \$75.00, but he was such an enthusiastic supporter that he was inclined to think it was worth it.

A year or two later Theodore Roosevelt visited the West; and was to speak at Stanford University. Charles decided once more to see and hear the president. Again he happened to have considerable cash on hand—about \$25.00, but thought it would be safe in a university audience. His pockets were picked again, and he was thoroughly disgusted. He often wondered if he had been robbed by the same pickpocket who had recognized in him a good subject? About the same time Secretary Hay also had his pockets picked, according to the papers, and at a point farther on in the tour recognized the culprit and had him apprehended.

In 1903 Charles and his wife moved to Palo Alto to make a home for the two youngest sons who were attending Stanford. It was the first time he had lived in a town; he started a garden; but after farm and ranch a mere lot seemed too small. He consequently extended his activities by taking care also of the gardens of a real estate man.

In 1914 after the sons had graduated. Charles purchased a home in Pacific Grove, and lived there until 1920. Although he was eighty-five years of age by this time, he made regular daily trips down into the pine woods beside which their house stood to gather wood and cones for their fireplace. While here he

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made an extensive record of the Cuttings and their relatives, which has been of great assistance in compiling this genealogy. He was active in the church and Oct. 4, 1916, gave the address at the annual social of the young ladies' class.

In 1920 they returned to Campbell in time for the celebration of their golden wedding at the home of their son William. After a reception in which scores of friends wished them well, the relatives attended a banquet at the old home place on Hamilton Avenue. There was a shower of gold coins and other presents, speeches and reminiscences. T. A. Cutting read the following verses:

THERE'S A WEDDING TRAIL

In Iowa fifty years ago,
A trail began in a field of snow.
As still it is, so it was of yore,
The trail first led to a preacher's door.
John Windsor, preacher pioneer,
Gave welcome word and word of cheer.
The knot was tied, Charles kissed his bride,
They partook of cake and tea beside.
Anna then had Charles, and Charles his wife,
And so began their married life.

Hand in hand, and arm in arm,
They followed the path to the Iowa farm;
He plowed the fields and early rose,
She baked and stewed and mended clothes.
They watched the stock and green things grow,
And dreamed their dreams in the evening glow.
The stock increased, the green things grew,
And now and again a dream came true.
The patter and clatter of children's feet,
The prattle and chatter of voices sweet,

Then Charles took up a broader cause,
Devoted himself to making laws
Well did he argue in state-house halls,
And probably went to the governor's balls!

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But at last the chill of winter snow,
As it was in Iowa years ago,
Dropped down one March to forty below.
"I'll go," quoth Charles, "to a land of sun,
And thaw myself that my blood may run."
"And I will follow," his Anna replied,
As she took her stand by her husband's side.

And so the road—'twas a railroad now—
No longer the trail of the old farm cow—
Led westward, and onward, and upward afar
To a wish, to a thought, to a hope, and a star:
And the wish was the wish that it be for the best,
And the thought was the thought "Trust God for the rest,"
And the hope was the hope that their home would be blessed,
And the star was the star of the Golden West.

And they prospered anew in the land of gold,
And the sons brought daughters into the fold.
The pathway led thru the orchard now,
'Neath many a branch and waving bough;
First came the leaves and then the shoots,
The flower, and then at last the fruits.
As peach and cherry grew ripe on the tree,
The grand-tots climbed upon grandfather's knee,
And they clamored for cake and pumpkin pie
And grandmother's old-fashioned lullaby.

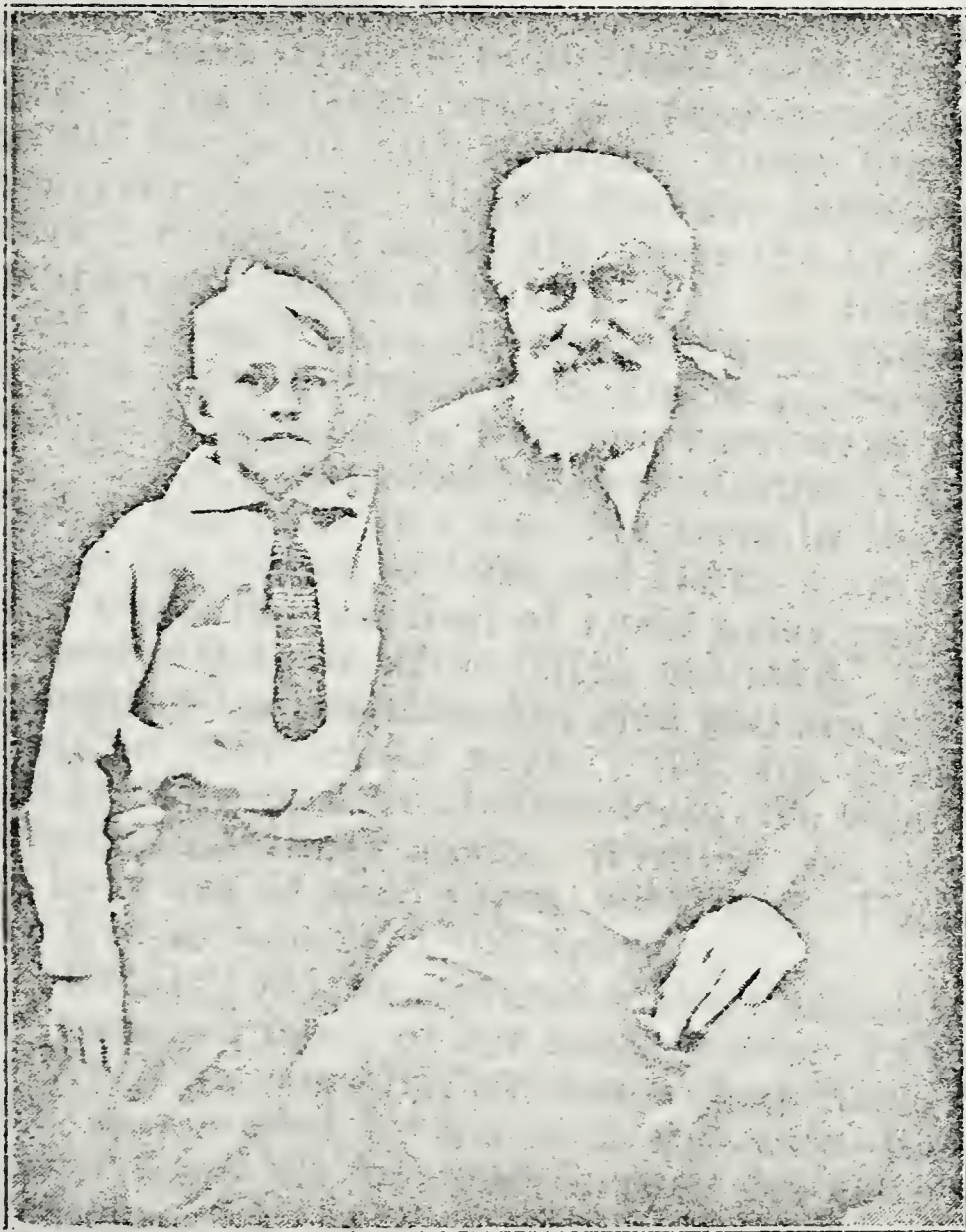
Swifter and swifter the years sped by,
As swift as the flight of the birds of the sky;
And fifty years, and a celebration,
And the news of it spreads thru half a nation.
Round out the century, parents dear,
And we'll gather again on the hundredth year!

Charles D. Cutting was permitted to rise at the conclusion of the ceremony, and made an appreciative and impressive response to what had been said. Though 85 years had whitened his hair, there was still evident the vigor of the farmer, the ability of the lawmaker, the reverence of the deacon, and the affection of husband and father. A prayer by the Rev. St. John closed the ceremonies, but the members of the family lingered

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still into the hours of the night, exchanging reminiscences and enjoying once more the sense of security and affection and home under parental care.

At this time he purchased a town lot in Campbell, and all his sons lent a hand in building him a suitable home in which to live comfortably and round out his days. Unfortunately each son had a somewhat different idea as to how the structure should go and none of them were professional carpenters; but compromises were struck and the building finally brought to completion.



"NINE AND NINETY", C. D. CUTTING
AND GRANDSON, ARTHUR

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Charles and his wife spent several quiet and happy years there, near enough to all their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren for frequent visits. In his nineties he became less active, but still watered his shrubbery and kept the grounds in order. He always planned to keep \$500 in his commercial account so as not to be caught without funds, and to be ready for regular expenses and the frequent demands of charity. There they entertained many friends and relatives, and often those in need.

"The most I ever got for wheat was one dollar per bushel. I don't remember the year," Charles wrote in 1916, "I generally fed 10 steers to take to Chicago, the general yield of corn was 25 to 50 (bushels) per acre, wheat from 10 to 30 bush., oats from 25 to 50. Yes, it was \$40,000 James got for his Ambrotype. No, he did not go in with Barnum. Uncle Bige went on a two year voyage. Uncles Palmer, James, and Alexis were farmers. I see by the paper the Dr. (Cooper) is improving. We are having lots of foggy weather. Well, I guess I have answered all your questions. With love as ever, Father. P. S. Uncle James sold out his zoological gardens to Barnum, they were in Boston."

"I don't remember my grandfather's given name. Father was born in Conn. My term in the legislature was in the winter of 1890 and 1891. I am still getting up a wheel barrow load of wood a day and have quite a wood pile again after filling my shed. I have to do something for exercise. Am glad you are getting along nicely in your school work. We are hoping James will be down to see us before long. We want to see the little boy (Arthur) again. Wishing you and May and the boys lots of good times, with love. Father."—Pacific Grove, Sept 28, 1916, age 82.

Oct. 1, 1925, he suffered a heart attack but rallied and regained much of his usual health. In the following April he was stricken again and died April 10, 1926, surrounded by his sons and wife, the constant companion of his joys and sorrows for more than half a century.

There was no quarreling over his estate of \$25,000; his will provided for its equal distribution

The first of these is the fact that the
human race is not a single homogeneous
entity, but is composed of many distinct
groups, each with its own characteristics
and history. This is evident from the study
of the physical and mental traits of the
various races, and from the records of their
past and present life.

The second fact is that the human
race has a long and varied history, and
has been subjected to many changes and
transformations. This is evident from the
study of the physical and mental traits of
the various races, and from the records of
their past and present life. The human
race has been subjected to many changes
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race has been subjected to many changes
and transformations, and has been
subjected to many changes and
transformations.

among the five sons; and the two eldest sons, as executors, faithfully fulfilled the trust.

"He was sustained throughout life by a faith which never failed him. He did not chafe under enforced inactivity, but enjoyed the simple interests that came to him in the home, and extended a warm welcome to all who found time to visit him."—Rev. Wm. E. Eckles.

"A celebration was held for his 90th birthday, and at that time he was well and vigorous, making his daily walk after mail and groceries.

"The merits of a life covering nearly a century of productive activity cannot be summarized in a word, but the key traits of C. D. Cutting's character stand out clearly and unmistakably. His industry, frugality, and good judgment were large factors in his success. His strong sense of justice and open-mindedness led him to treat each of his children, and of his fellowmen with fairness and honesty.

"Reliance was placed on his judgment, and his advice was constantly sought. He took part in no quarrels except as arbiter. He gave generously to the church and to those in need. He was blessed with almost uninterrupted health and labored with cheerfulness and optimism."—Mercury Herald.

"I remember so well dear uncle Charlie from way back when I lived in his home with "grandpa and grandma" Cutting—and going to school from there. He was always the same genial uncle Charlie—always good and kind."—Laura Fox.

"I have known Charles D. Cutting for more than 65 years. A pioneer in northern Iowa, he knew the strenuous work of taking raw prairie land and bringing it to a high state of cultivation. He had a well trained mind with strong convictions and was always ready to express them freely, strongly, emphatically, but never in a spirit of intolerance. Holding firmly to his own ideas, he granted others the same privilege. He was sympathetic to a marked degree, but expressed his sympathies in deeds rather than words.

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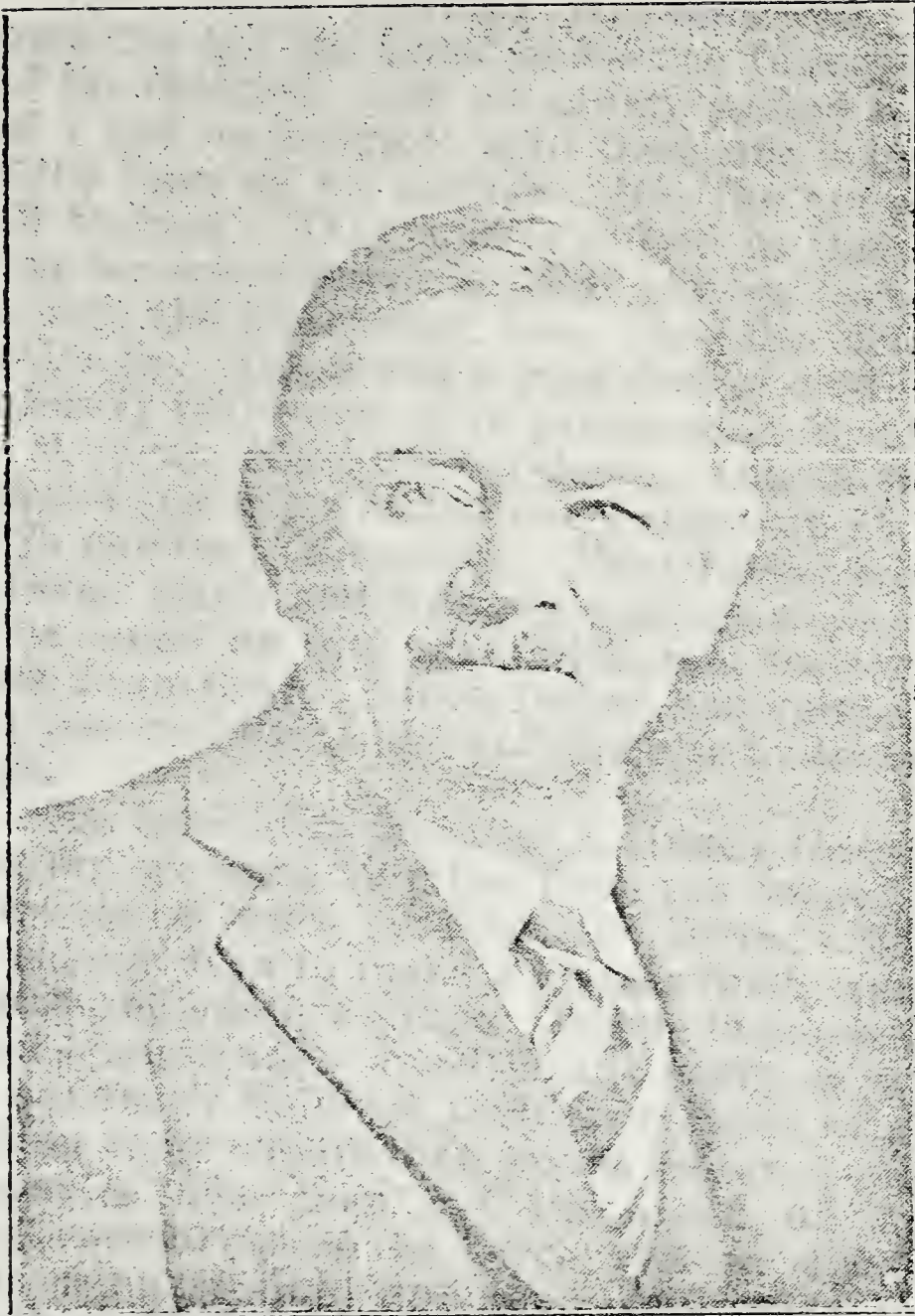
"The hospitalities and comforts of his home were freely given to those who needed them. He cared tenderly for his father and mother in their declining year—a sister and his oldest brother spent their last days with him. My own father and sister were in the home for several years—the former, a helpless invalid, was given the same care he had given his own father. A sister-in-law (Esther Bourne) passed her last days in the home. His hand was ever open to help those who had need.

"His religion was vital—the secret of his worthy life. He never failed to ask a blessing at the table or to lead in family devotions no matter how busy the season or pressing the work. He was Sunday School Superintendent for more than 25 years, served as trustee and deacon and was in every way a pillar in the church. After a hard day's work, to spare the horses, he would walk two miles and back to attend the mid-week prayer meeting, which he loved."—B. St. John.

"I was in Riceville two years 1882-3 and recall those years with pleasure. While I sought to preach the gospel as best as I could by word of mouth, such men as deacon D. Seeley and deacon C. D. Cutting were preaching to us by their daily walk and conversation. I was young, and on one occasion, in my eagerness to exhaust my subject, forgot time and preached an hour and ten minutes, but the brethren did not protest."—J. H. Skiles.

My interest in science and electricity dates from watching Will's electric telegraph key, operated from a blue-stone jar in such a way that it clicked away automatically by the hour. It was one of the greatest marvels of my childhood, and I watched it by the hour in fascination. When I was in the first grade, Will was my teacher in the Jamestown school, and under him I learned to read. I can still remember one of the lessons: "This is a whale. I know him by his tail". He also taught me that it took more than rime to make poetry; but what the other thing, rhythm, was, I was unable at that time to comprehend.

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WILLIAM COLEMAN CUTTING

(From an oral account Mar. 17, 1935)

When I was a young fellow on the Iowa farm we used to have singing schools in the evenings, parties, and sleigh rides to the pond to saw ice to pack against summer. There was a decline from the barn to the main road with a sharp turn at the bottom, and I found with a little practice that I could upset the sleigh there every time. An unusual number of turn-overs occurred at that corner. The horses became so well trained in making it at full speed that they needed little help from me.

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One Sunday morning we were off for church. Down the hill we went, and since father and mother and the children were all snugly tucked in the sleigh, and I had no desire to spill them out, I held strongly on the lines as we started. But the horses were too well trained. They took the bits in their teeth and away we went down the hill. As we turned the corner into the main road, over went the sleigh with all the family. There was a good deal of dusting off snow necessary before we were presentable for church.

I always liked the out-doors. One of the happiest years of my life was the one I spent up at Park Rapids in northern Minnesota. Enos Ricker had taken up a timber claim and was proving up on it. He asked me to come up and stay with him on the claim 16 miles from town. Since father had rented the farm that year to Loki, I had nothing else to do, and decided to go.

The cabin was less than a stone's throw from the lake, but we were 12 miles from the nearest neighbor. Many claims were not honestly proved. They would cut enough logs to make a sixteen foot square on the ground and call it a house. In one instance seven supposed homesteaders lived in one cabin all winter and did not really build on their own lands at all. After proving their claims they would sell out to the lumber companies who then cut the stand of magnificent pines, measuring up to three feet in diameter, and running up straight and tall. Jack pines made good shingles. I spent a good deal of time that winter splitting out shingles and finishing them with a draw-shave. I also cut a big pile of birch wood and stacked it against the cabin.

I would catch pike and pickerel a yard long in the lake after the day's work was done. One morning we caught a hundred pounds of fish before breakfast to salt down. I have some photographs of them. That winter I went back and forth between the claim and town a good many times for supplies. Sometimes I walked, sometimes I skated: then I went in a boat, and again in a wagon. There was a string of lakes all the way. Now they are strewn with summer homes.

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One morning Enos, Cora, the baby and I decided to go to Park Rapids. It was a clear cold snappy morning without a breath of wind. I took mw rifle and walked through the woods hoping to get some game. I wore moccasins and a buckskin coat but left my overcoat in the sleigh. When we arrived, Aunt Lizzie, Enos' mother, came to the door, her face filled with astonishment and consternation.

"Are you all right?" she asked.

"Why not?" we countered.

"Well, do you know it has been 55 degrees below zero today?"

We had no thermometer up on the claim, and so did not. That was the coldest day I ever experienced, and I did not know about it until it was over!

The folks in town were a little concerned about us all that winter, for the Indians were restless on the reservation, and they feared possible trouble. We saw the camps of bands straying about, and one day after I had skated until tired over the rough ice, I decided to take a sort cut to the road. I left the lake and started through the woods. Before I had gone ten rods I suddenly found myself in the very middle of an Indian camp. There was nothing to do but walk on through; and this I did without molestation. The Indians gave us no other bother than to make us frequent visits at the claim and beg for things.

One day an Indian chief came to the cabin with a deer and two skunks on his back. He had yet ten miles to go before reaching his camp, but he did not put down his load. Finally after chatting for ten minutes and showing his permit to leave the reservation—a permit, by the way, which we read was good for three months and dated three years back—he started on again with his load.

There were two guides for all that lake and timber region; and guides were necessary, for there were many intricate labyrinths. Man-trap lake was nowhere more than a mile wide, but a man might wander lost for a week along its shores, if he was unfamiliar with its peculiarities. It had probably as many as ten tentacle-like arms reaching out into the forest

CUTTING KIN

in all directions, and was probably a hundred miles around the shore line.

The guides I mentioned were also carpenters. One of them, whom I knew well, came to me one day and said he wanted me to act as guide for a new arrival and take him over to Blue Lake. I told him that I would be a poor guide since I had never been there myself. He assured me that that did not matter, he and his brother were busy building a house; they would tell me how to find it.

I finally consented and set out with the stranger. We took the cedar boat, and rowed up the chain of lakes. All went well until we came to a connecting stream with a rapids. I told the fellow to get out and follow the trail along the shore while I should wade in and push the boat up stream. We separated, and I laboriously made my way up stream to the lake above. But my passenger was not there. Deciding he must be on ahead, I rowed along the bank for some time, but found nothing of him. Then I stopped and waited, but he did not come up.

At last, not knowing what else to do, I fired my rifle. My passenger had his gun, and sure enough there was an answering shot. It was behind me and apparently far off in the woods. I went back on the trail until I came to a road that crossed it, and found fresh footprints on it. I followed them until I came upon a camp. I was here informed that a man such as I described had passed through not long before and gone on into the forest. The men in camp told me I had better stay all night, and I did. The next day the man came back, and we went on and finally got to our destination. But it was then too late to go back that night, and so upon invitation, I stayed over two days more until my passenger was ready to return with me. On the return trip, I made sure that he did not get out of my sight!

I sometimes acted as guide that winter to rich sportsmen who were after deer. The railroad was built into the town the year I was there. I had to go in by stage, but I went out by train.

In the fall my father and my younger brother,

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Frank, came to Park Rapids for a visit. An explorer, Glasier by name, was getting up a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi. He asked father, a legislator, the editor of the town paper, Henry R. Cobb, and any other notables he could find to accompany him. I wanted to go, but since the editor was going I had to stay and assist in the printing office, and so missed the trip.

The lakes were a constant source of recreation, with the ice in winter sometimes as smooth as glass, with the boating, fishing and swimming in the summer. I have spent a full hour at a time swimming and floating around in the warm waters of the lake without once touching bottom.

Father decided in 1893 to go to California, and thought to sell the farm. I persuaded him to sell only the north 80, and leave the rest. I told him he would wish he were back with no farm to go to, and I would run the farm a year until he got ready to return. Father did as I suggested; my cousin Ray St. John helped me that year on the farm. The second season Dell Page helped me. By that time I had a good interest in the stock.

Then father came back and sold the farm. He auctioned off the stock and farm implements, and I went back with him to California. I told all the folks that I would be back to Iowa in about a year; but I found work in the Campbell drying plant, made the acquaintance of Ruth and got married.

The night I left Riceville they held a Halloween party for me at Aaron St. John's on the hill. Ray took me down to the train about midnight, and I went to Des Moines and staid with Uncle Bennie St. John and Aunt Louise for about a week. Then Father joined me there, and we set out for California.

Eight years later Ruth, the two children, and I made a trip to Chicago. We spent three months visiting her relatives and mine as we returned. When we reached Riceville, it was Halloween again and they got together a house full of people and gave us another Halloween party on the old farm. The farm was beginning to look run-down, for Mr. Hendricks,

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after the death of his son from a fall from the wind-mill, took no more interest in the place. Jim was planning to live on the farm. He had fixed the house all up, and was just about to be married when he went up to oil the mill. The wind swerved suddenly, the wheel turned, and Jim was knocked off.

William Cutting married Ruth Duncan June 17, 1896. She owned at Campbell ten acres of orchard—cherries, apples, and apricots—and this they made their home. By frugal saving they managed to clear the land of debt; built a house, and here their children were born. Then, following a seemingly successful operation, his wife died Oct. 30, 1917. He and the girls continued to live on the place until first Merle and then Verna married. Merle married Elver Pohnett and they built on a part of the original home place. Verna married Bernard H. Lusher; for a time they conducted a vegetable business in Campbell; then she taught school at Kerman.

He was a charter member of the Riceville C. E. Society, 1885, and for many years a deacon of the Campbell Congregational Church. He taught school for a few terms as a young man, was ditch supervisor for the Duncan Irrigation Company for many years, and was always a cheerful and successful rancher. In 1930 he accepted as his share of the family inheritance the home place of five acres on Hamilton Ave., Campbell.

On September 12, 1936, Will drove to Campbell one evening for a library book. As he stepped from his car and started across the street, he was struck down by an automobile driven by Nick Suzzalo. He suffered severe bruises and a fractured leg. A jury awarded him \$1800 damages.

His wife, Ruth A. (Duncan) Cutting was born in Michigan and came to California with her family as a young girl. They settled first in Santa Barbara, but came to Campbell in 1883, before the town was founded. She had brothers, Gilmore, Frank, and William, and a sister, Edith Willet.

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FRANCIS HARVEY CUTTING IN HIS STUDIO

THE ARTIST

Francis Harvey Cutting was born Oct. 8, 1872, on his father's farm two miles east of Riceville, Iowa. He attended the Jamestown District and the Riceville Public schools. In Iowa he did the usual routine work of the farm, fed stock, milked cows, plowed, harrowed,

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cultivated, and assisted with the reaping and thrashing of grain.

On rainy days he would often fish for pickerel in the Wapsipinicon or go swimming with his brothers and cousins. When he was about twenty, rumors were afloat that several men were making fortunes in fresh-water pearls; and it is a matter of record that some of the finest pearls ever known were actually found in the mid-west about that time.

Frank, waxing enthusiastic about such stories, and having previously observed that clams were plentiful in the muddy bottom of the swimming pool, decided to head a pearl expedition. Marshalling his three younger brothers, the party set forth on a rainy day in a wagon provided with a detachable box. Arrived at the pond, the wagon box was slid off into the water for a boat, and the voyage begun.

Upon arriving at what seemed to Frank an auspicious anchorage, he dived overboard for pearls. Unfortunately, however, he had failed to take soundings, and the depth at that spot proved to be considerably less than two fathoms, with the result that his head hit bottom and stuck deeply in the mud. He finally extricated himself and came to the top. To the amazement of his brothers he brought up, instead of pearls, a head as black as ink down to his ears and eyes.

The second dive was in more orthodox fashion, feet first; and the brothers were soon following his improved example. When a considerable heap of shell fish had been gathered, the barque put back for shore. There the clams were pried open with jack-knives, and the shells carefully examined for pearls. But, like many a more pretentious expedition, it was not destined to succeed; no pearls were found. Nevertheless, the day, to the younger brothers at least, was a real adventure, never to be forgotten.

On winter nights skating parties were sometimes held at the same pond, and upon one such occasion the skaters were astonished by a very brilliant meteorite which flamed across the sky and seemingly struck in a snow-covered pasture between the pond and school-house. There was much conjecture as to its origin,

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size, and composition; and the following day at noon a large searching party set out from the school to find the heavenly visitor.

Although the search was very diligent and so protracted that most of the explorers were tardy for the afternoon session of school, no trace of the meteorite was found—the only tangible results of the expedition being a sound reprimand from the teacher. On a subsequent night, during a sleigh ride, when all the family were snugly packed under the blankets in the box of the sleigh, the phenomenon of the meteorite again came up for discussion, and following it, Carl was silent for so long that finally someone asked him what he was thinking about. "I'm watching the biggest star in the sky", he replied, nodding at Sirius. "When it falls, I'm not going to miss it." But strange to say, after half a century, it hasn't fallen yet!

Frank's favorite poem, memorized in boyhood, was Bryant's *Thanatopsis*:

"To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his grayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty; and she glides
Into his darker musings, with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware."

The present writer often heard him recite this stanza, and recalls it as he looks at the paintings of his older brother.

Frank came to California with the family in May, 1893. He attended the State Normal School—later San Jose State College—and after graduation in 1897 taught school near Paso Robles. He then bought five acres of young orchard north of Campbell and later purchased four more alongside. At this time he had a very serious illness—typhoid fever—but fully recovered.

In 1902 his father and mother went to Palo Alto, leaving him and Carl to take care of the home orchard

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FRANK AND CLARA CUTTING

on Hamilton Avenue, near Campbell. He married Clara J. Snavley in 1903 and continued to run both his own and the home ranch until finally he sold his own land in 1917. His uncle, Theodore Bourne, died at that time, leaving him the Bourne property to keep in custody for the support of his sister, Esther Bourne. She died three years later, and in 1920, Frank, his wife, and his two sons, Douglass 14 and Theodore 3,

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moved to Pacific Grove.

By this time Frank was making landscape painting his sole business. Since boyhood pigment had been his hobby. In Iowa he faithfully copied in oils as many paintings as he could get, some of them large canvasses. His mother, herself of artistic bent, encouraged him in these efforts. His chief interest at school was rather art than pedagogy, and as soon as finances permitted he gave painting his full time.

He confined himself almost altogether to the medium of oil and took instruction from Miss Booth of the College of the Pacific, then located near San Jose. In Pacific Grove, he took lessons of William Adam, a Scotchman, equally good in both water color and oil, and also of Harmon. Later he studied under Arthur Hill Gilbert of the National Academy, and associated with Charles Bradford Hudson, Charles Le Saar, Frank Peebles, and De Joiner.

His paintings have been hung in many western exhibitions: Santa Cruz, 1937; Sacramento, 1923, 1930, 1931, 1932, and Monterey 1938; the Stanford University Art Gallery 1925, 1928, 1933, 1939, the latter being a dual exhibit with Otis Hyde with whom he took a number of sketching trips, 1937-8.

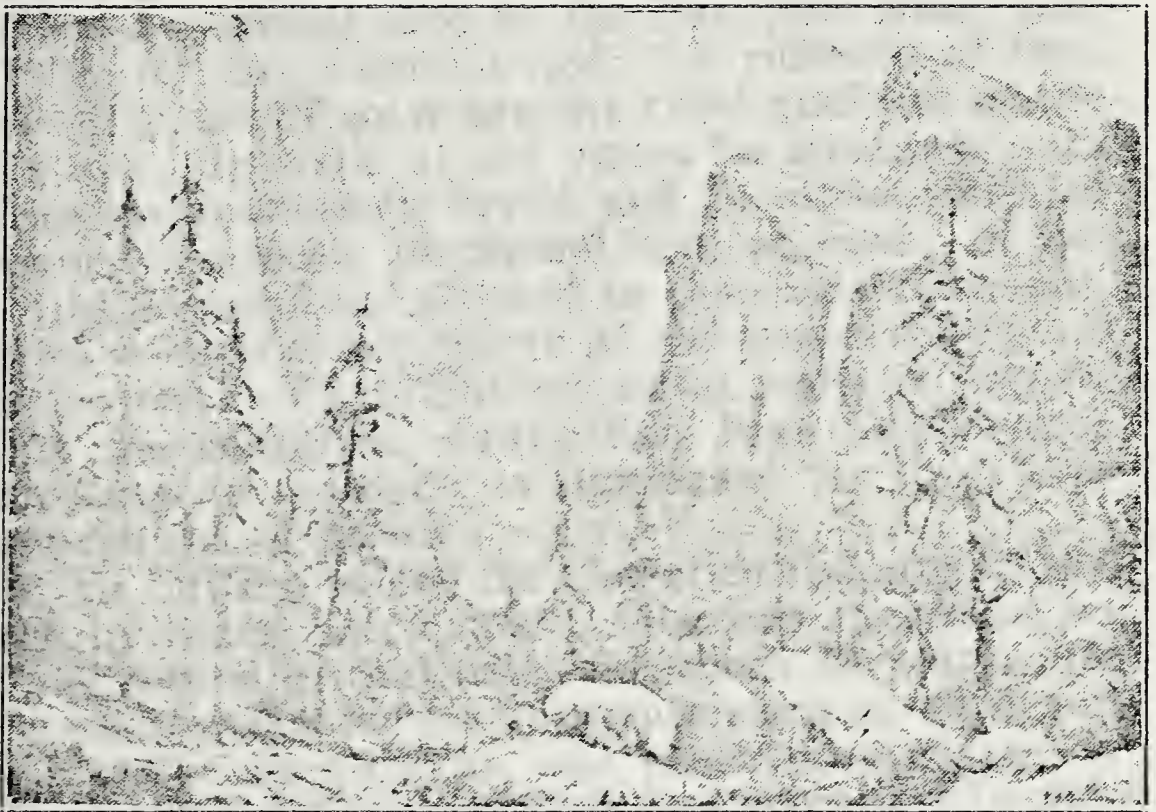
At the time of the Stanford exhibit, 1925, the press carried this item: "Splendid scenes of the Pacific coast—sea and mountain, dune and tree, field and garden—are represented in forty paintings. The artist has caught nature in her varying moods; now it is the chill and mystery of a forsaken beach with cypress trees, the "ghosts of the fog", in the background, and again it is gorgeous beds of wild flowers flashing colors like prisms in the sun.

"The 'Gnarled Guards', wind-blown cypress trees, stand watch between wave and sand with linked branches and a perfect understanding born of identical hardships. Each picture presents a mood; perhaps Cutting's strongest appeal is this ability to grasp the moods of nature. His boyhood was one of forced intimacy with nature as he followed the plow down the furrows of an almost endless prairie farm.

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Oct. 11, 1927 he gave an exhibition of his California mission paintings to the Campbell Kiwanis Club, accompanied by a lecture on art and mission history. His paintings have been exhibited at Gump's, the Schwabacher-Frey Gallery, the Graves' and various other San Francisco, Oakland, Carmel and Monterey studios.

Among his larger canvasses were a sea scape for the Campbell Public School, theatrical scenes, and a three-panel mural for the Napredak Club of Lawrence. His pictures are found in hundreds of homes not only in California, but throughout the country; among the many tourists who took paintings back East with them as reminders of happy days in California was Agnes Laage who was writing a poem "Sand Dunes" and took a dune picture for inspiration.



"YOSEMITE" BY F. H. CUTTING

His canvasses compose a panorama of the West, for he has painted desert and ocean, valley and mountain, forest and stream from southern California to Washington. Some of the regions most frequently visited were Yosemite, Death Valley, Grand Canyon,

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Yellowstone, Pacific Grove, Columbia River, Crater Lake, the Redwood Highway, and the Santa Cruz mountains. He was especially fond of wooded streams, flowering dunes, venerable trees, colorful hills, autumn leaves, and peaceful valleys.

Among his most popular subjects were the old missions of California, of which he painted a series including most of the chain extending from Los Angeles to Monterey. Small reproductions of these and of several other paintings, quite faithfully reproduced in color, gave still wider circulation to his works. "A Misty Morning at Monterey" was reproduced by color photography by the Thos Murphy Co., Iowa, and used in their calendar. In 1925 and several other years the San Francisco News Letter carried reproductions of his paintings in its Christmas editions.

Upon an exhibit held at the San Jose State College 1926, the press commented: "A richness of tone and vivid splash of color are the chief qualities of the artist's oils. In some of his pieces he strangely suggests an impressionistic trend and in others faithful adherence to precise placement and accuracy of detail. Old Soquel Road, devoted to the giant redwoods, indicates a careful treatment of color and shade. A generous burst of sunlight on adobe walls is imprisoned in the charming study, 'San Juan Capistrano'. 'Ocean Cave', a seascape, is significant for the sweep and movement of color."

F. H. Cutting joined the Campbell Congregational Church by letter Jan. 2, 1895. He was elected treasurer and served in that office for about 13 years. He was made Sunday School superintendent in 1932 and deacon 1933. In 1926 he was president-manager of the Campbell Community Chest and succeeded in putting it "over the top" by raising nearly \$3000, when the quota was only \$2800.

In the will of Wallace Coddington, dated Mar. 2, 1922, probated 1938, he was named executor of the \$20,000 estate and had considerable difficulty in locating the ten children of John and Chester Coddington, the deceased's uncles.

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Francis Douglass Cutting, b. Jan. 28, 1906 at Campbell, Calif., graduated from the Pacific Grove High School, and then attended San Jose State College where he met Florence E. Prosser. After a college romance they were married Sept. 5, 1928. A son Charles Douglass was born Feb. 28, 1930, in Pacific Grove. Douglass served apprenticeship as a printer in Pacific Grove and was finally admitted into the union, working at various times in Salinas, Monterey, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Gatos, and Santa Cruz. For several years he drove passenger busses, a work that he always enjoyed. He and his wife separated in May, 1936. In 1939 he was driving bus on one of the Greyhound lines north of San Francisco.

Theodore Bourne Cutting, b. Mar. 30, 1917, at Campbell, Calif., graduated from Campbell High School June 12, 1935. He was a member of the grammar school stamp club, and the high school orchestra. He entered San Jose State College, and worked his way along by night work as attendant at Agnew State Hospital. July 1, 1939, he married Leona the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stein of Mt. Eden, Calif. She also was a student at the college. On their honeymoon they visited Yellowstone National Park and the Grand Coulee Dam. Upon their return they found an 8-foot wooden stork perched upon the roof of their house, placed there as a prank by some of their college classmates. The evening paper of San Jose carried a picture of the great bird as front page news.

III

THE CUTTINGS IN CALIFORNIA

C. B. CUTTING—ORCHARDIST

Charles (Carl) Bourne Cutting, b. Sept. 29, 1878 at Riceville, Iowa, was the strongest of C. D. Cutting's sons, and could and always did, put through more work for a man of his age than any of the others. Like his mother he was indefatigable. On the Iowa farm he was not satisfied until he had milked as many or more cows than any of the men; he milked until his strained wrists ached so that he could not sleep at night. His eagerness to do a man's share made him very popular on a farm where there was always more than plenty to do.

One day Carl and I discovered a large nest of some sort in an oak tree on the Gleason quarter. Carl climbed the tree and found inside several young squirrels; but judging them too young to take, left them. In about a week we returned and found the squirrels apparently old enough to wean and so took two of them to rear as pets. They were beautiful little animals and soon became as tame as could be desired. They would go into our pockets for nuts and come out and sit on an arm or shoulder to eat them.

For a time we kept them in a cage, but soon saw that this was not necessary, for they would come to us at any time for food. They spent most of their time in the big maple trees by the croquet ground. When the novelty wore off we paid less attention to them and they gradually became more wild so that it was harder to get them down from the high branches. but they were in the grove for a long time.

Whenever he could be spared from the home farm

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Carl worked out, cutting bands on the thrashing machine, digging potatoes, stacking straw, or any other kind of farm work. One season he worked for E. J. Wakeman. Finally he and the writer decided to go into the sheep business. We first purchased a little ram from Ray St. John for a dollar, but all we got was wool—not enough to satisfy Carl—he wanted to trade it for a ewe. Arrangements were made by father, and we went over to a neighbor's flock to make the exchange. I was so fond of Dick, having brought him up by bottle, that I hated to part with him, but Carl convinced me by arguing that Dick would have a better time with all the other sheep, and that if we got a ewe we would soon have a flock of our own. Mr. Kellow good naturedly told us we could take our pick, and I grabbed into the wool of the first sheep I could get hold of; but Carl was not satisfied; he was looking the whole flock over carefully. Finally his eye caught a fine ewe that he decided was the one to take, but so active that we had difficulty in cornering her. Carl, however, persisted; she was a lively creature and had us both well worn out before we reached home.

Time vindicated my brother's judgement, for that sheep always had twins and was the most profitable animal we ever owned. By pooling our resources, we bought another sheep; and by natural increase, soon had the beginnings of a flock. When we came to California in 1893 we sold at a good price. Carl was the best business partner I ever had.

At this time Carl was nearly 15. The year in Soquel we all learned to swim, Carl, James, and I, for there was a superb swimming hole down a steep bank just across the road from our apple orchard. Soquel gave us many happy hours with a good school, hills of slippery grass to slide on, an ocean beach not far away, the stream in which to swim and fish, plenty of fruit, and plenty of work. One regular job for Carl and me was to run an old fodder cutter that cut corn stalks for the horses and cows. As I recall it, Carl did more than his share at the crank, for we were always in a hurry.

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When we moved to Campbell the following year, Carl was the champion wrestler at school, and champion peach and prune picker on the ranch. He irrigated orchards for the neighbors, and worked in the fruit. On completion of grammar school, he attended Heald's Business College. He purchased a young prune orchard north of Campbell which, after one or two good crops, proved to be of poor production, and he was forced to sell. At one time he also owned a large ranch in the San Joaquin valley.

He married Bess Gates June 1, 1904, and from that time their home was the old Gates homestead on Hamilton Ave., Campbell, Calif., although they also had a mountain home at Ben Lomond. Their orchard was prunes and walnuts. They sold the large house in 1938 and built a smaller modern one.

Carl kept many bees, did much carpentry, and collected rocks as a hobby. About 1937 he and I made a trip into Mint Canyon north of Los Angeles and secured nearly a bushel of agate nodules. In 1938 we took a trip into Nevada. To be certain of having enough water we took along a gallon bottle, a gallon jug, and a 5-gallon can. When we got well out into the desert we struck some rough road that cracked the bottle; at a service station, I filled the jug so full that when I hit the cork to force it in, it shattered; still we had the 5-gallon can and so went on farther into the desert. At last we found the desired forest of opalized wood, but when we looked for water we found the vibration had cracked the tin and let it all out. We gathered opal as long as we could stand the thirst and then headed back, coming to the conclusion that there is no such thing in this world as security. We made other trips for jasper and cinnabar and accumulated quite a store of good polishing rock.

Carl was a student, always mastering the details even of his hobbies; he was a good story teller and a good companion, and like our father was always self-reliant and independent. He was always fond of animals; his dogs could do tricks and climb trees, his horses shake hands and go up stairs.

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THE GENEALOGIST

Theodore Abijah Cutting was born Nov. 26, 1881 on his father's farm near Riceville, Iowa. He attended the ungraded Jamestown school where half the 20 students were his relatives. When seven years old his teacher had one of his compositions printed in the Riceville Recorder.

In May, 1893, the family moved to Soquel, California, where he and his brothers had their first experience at orchard work. There were also stock and chickens to tend, corn to hoe, potatoes to dig, and wood to chop. In a swimming hole at the foot of a bluff they learned to swim, and in the fall would slide down the grass covered hills at the back of the ranch.

The following year the family moved again—this time to Campbell. There for three years he attended the Hamilton school and was fond of chess and geometry. His brother Frank won 12 successive games from him in one night, but even that did not kill

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his zest for the royal game. He and his chum became so much engrossed with geometry that they exceeded the requirements and advanced until they had to dig the problems out for themselves—the teacher being unable to assist them further.

In 1897 Theodore entered the Santa Clara high school. There he became interested in debating and public speaking, and was especially fond of English and science. One of his classmates left school to enlist in the Spanish American war.

In 1900 he registered at Stanford as a mechanical engineering student, but also took a course or two in English. Interest in the latter proved to be greater than in mathematics and so in January he changed his major to English. During his sophomore year he roomed with his cousin, Earl S. Wakeman. He also took courses in pedagogy, and graduated in the spring of 1904, his diploma being signed by both David Starr Jordan and Jane Stanford.

Soon after graduation he mounted his bicycle and headed for Los Angeles, applying for all the schools along the road. At Soledad he secured a job as principal of a two-room grammar school. During the term he wrote a short story which was accepted by "The Classmate". He also wrote a play which his students put on as an entertainment at Christmas, and which filled the schoolhouse to overflowing.

Jan. 3, 1905, he married Mary (May) Cooper, and they returned together to the school. They saved what they could from the \$75 per month salary and then went to Pacific Grove and leased a little bungalow for a year. He wrote short stories continuously for that length of time, and of the 46 stories produced, sold eleven. Theodore was as enthusiastic as ever, but finances being low, it was decided to go back temporarily to teaching.

The year 1906-7 was spent at Campbell as a teacher of English and mathematics in the high school. A son, Windsor, was born the following summer, and then again they moved to Pacific Grove to renew literary efforts. He purchased a lot up in the pines and built a 4-room rustic house, finding use for his solid

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geometry when it came to fitting the rafters to the hipped roof.

It was Jan. 1, 1908, before the house was done and writing resumed. Of the thirty-five stories written the ensuing year, seven more were sold to such magazines as "Youth's Companion", David C. Cook Publications, "American Boy", "Overland Monthly", "Woman's Magazine", etc. Then once more it was necessary to go back to teaching properly to finance the family.

1909-10 he taught English in Santa Rosa. In the summer of 1910 he was elected principal of the Danville high school, just organized; and he made a canvass of the district to drum up students. In this he was so successful that it was found necessary when school opened to hire an assistant teacher. A second son, Cecil was born that year.

In the summer of 1911 he registered for graduate work at the University of California, with the intention of taking a master's degree in preparation for college teaching, but was taken ill and ended up by spending three or four months in the hospital. The rest of the year he worked with his brother Frank on the home ranch at Campbell.

In the fall of 1912 he resumed teaching—one year at Ceres, three at Reedley, eight at Los Gatos, and twelve at Campbell, coming back at last to the school where he had begun his high school work. In 1937 he retired after thirty years of teaching, and was granted a retirement salary.

During these years he engaged in numerous activities outside the classroom. In 1919 he patented an ingenious electric cooker which he was unable to sell. In 1934 he patented a novel electric motor, of which he manufactured and sold a couple of thousand. In 1937 he patented a simplified spectroscope of which he sold more thousands. In 1939 his patent upon a spectrometer was passed to allowance. Several other patents were allowed but permitted to lapse when they proved unprofitable.

Although not a patent attorney, he always prose-

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cuted his own cases through the patent office, and in 1921 copyrighted a booklet of instructions telling other inventors how to do the same. In 1927 he copyrighted another book "Electric Fun with 110 Volts", of which a revised and enlarged edition was published in 1930, and two years later a third edition of 10,000 copies. In ensuing years he wrote and published a dozen other small books, including scientific investigations, a couple of dramas, a "Brief Historical Sketch of Campbell", etc. His scientific gadgets and books were sold through magazine advertising, and quite an extensive mail-order business developed.

He was fond of dramatic work and coached a great many school and community plays. He was a member of the Los Gatos Rotary club, 1925; president of the Campbell Kiwanis club in 1926, the year of its organization; and Lone Scout medicine man, 1928.

He was president of the Campbell Community Chest, 1928, president of the Campbell Chamber of Commerce, 1930, and trustee of the Congregational Church 1925-30. He was in considerable demand as a speaker during these years and the press credited him with a witty and humorous style. On one occasion he introduced the governor of California to a street audience.

Upon the death of Dr. C. N. Cooper in 1924. he purchased the Campbell residence. In 1926 he moved the large house up the street and in the following year built upon the corner a \$20,000 store building for rental purposes. This proved to be a lucky investment for the shift from stocks to real estate saved him from heavy loss in the collapse of the market in 1929.

About 1916 Theodore was invited by one of his pupils to listen in on his amateur radio set at Los Gatos. That was before the time of broadcasting, but he was fascinated by the dots and dashes sent out by the naval stations, and soon had a receiver of his own to catch time signals. Later he built a transmitting outfit.

He secured an amateur license, and his brother James, eight miles away at the State Hospital, did the

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same. They had some difficulty hearing each other until they purchased half and full kilowatt transformers; 6AEL and 6AGC could finally communicate! Then the vacuum tubes came in and they both installed wireless telephones. Their troubles then began all over again; but at last sufficient modulation was attained to make their brotherly voices recognizable. At first communication was so slow that they resorted to the mail to supplement the code.

"I didn't hear you last night," wrote 6AGC Jan. 25, 1921. "If you hear me send '73 to F & M', you will know it means best regards to father and mother. For goodness sakes write! I'm glad Baker told you what an outlandish wave length you were coming in on."

"Now what in thunder is the matter?" he wrote again two years later. "6AEL, 6AEL, 6AEL, but no response at all this A. M. What has blown up now? This is plumb ridiculous!! Where are you in the mornings? I call and call and nil answers. I had a fine time this A. M. talking to nobody. Well CUL, 73, 6AGC."

Eighteen years later in 1939 Theodore was broadcasting over KQW to advertise Campbell's annual Old Settlers' Day, and James was broadcasting news of the San Jose Camera Club. In 1938 he was notified that his name was to be included in "Who's Who in Commerce and Industry", and in 1939 he was elected to membership in the California Genealogical Society. Later in the same year the press was announcing that the retired mathematics teacher was printing a genealogy tracing his ancestry "BACK TO ADAM".

CUTTING KIN

THE THERAPEUTIST

Windsor Cooper Cutting was born at Campbell, Calif. July 30, 1907. Under the tutorship of his father he completed his first reader at three. He entered school at Reedley. While attending grammar school at Campbell, he won a W. C. T. U. speaking contest. He was on the scholarship honor roll in high school and was the editor of the Oriole in his senior year, 1924.

The following fall he entered San Jose State College, enrolling for premedical subjects, influenced in this choice by contact with his grandfather, C. N. Cooper, and other medical members of the family. He was a member of the Tau Delta Phi fraternity and of the Spartan Knights. Upon receiving his junior certificate, June 23, 1926, he transferred to Stanford University.

Here he was a diligent student, was graduated "with distinction" June 18, 1928, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. For participation in intramural basketball he received a silver emblem. He continued his medical work in the Stanford Medical School in San Francisco, interned there, and received his medical degree June 20, 1932.

The following year he was assistant resident in psychiatry at Lane Hospital, and that year his brother, Cecil, joined him in San Francisco. Together they built a 15-foot yacht for sailing on the bay, but neither of them seemed very fond of the water and they subsequently disposed of the boat. In May, 1933, he was elected to Sigma Xi, a scientific honor society, and he was also a member of the Phi Rho Sigma Medical fraternity.

During 1934 he was assistant resident in medicine and, in cooperation with doctors Mehrtens and Tainter, did considerable research work on the new drug dinitrophenol, an account of which was published in the A. M. A. Journal. He also wrote other scientific papers, including several on body proteins, for various magazines.

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May 3, 1935, he married Mary Estella Weaver, a nurse. Simultaneously he received a National Research Council fellowship at the Institute of Biochemistry, Middlesex Hospital, London, England. He went to London by way of Sweden, Finland and Russia, and read a paper at the International Congress of Physiologists at Moscow. He then went on to Germany, there joined his wife, and proceeded to England. A son, Cecil Cooper Richard Cutting, was born in London, April 16, 1936, not far from where his ancestor, Richard Cutting, had been born over 300 years before in the days of Shakespeare and Queen Elizabeth.

The following year Windsor was appointed Fellow in Experimental Therapeutics and Medicine at John Hopkins University, Baltimore. His most valuable work there was in connection with the new drug, sulfanilamide. Jointly with doctors Marshall and Emerson, several articles were contributed to the J. A. M. A. upon the characteristics of the drug. While at Johns Hopkins he secured for his father some original diffraction gratings from the famous Rowland engines.

March 24, 1938, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Therapeutics in the Stanford Medical School at San Francisco, and Dec. 1, 1938, a second son, John Weaver Cutting was born. In July of the following year he vacationed in Canada and visited his brother, Cecil, at the Grand Coulee dam near the border. Windsor's hobbies were travel and mountain climbing. He enjoyed the family vacation trips, "saw America first", and then visited Canada, Mexico, and Europe. Among the peaks he climbed were: Long's Peak, Mt. Whitney, Dana and many others of Yosemite, and a few in the Swiss Alps. He was also fond of swimming and skiing.

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THE SURGEON

Cecil Cooper Cutting was born on a moonlight Halloween night, Oct. 31, 1910, at Campbell, Calif. His infancy was spent in Danville, and he was walking at ten months. At the age of three, while crossing a street in Campbell, he was knocked unconscious by a motorcycle. When he finally began to come to, his grandmother anxiously asked him if he knew what had happened.

"Yes," he readily responded, "an Indian 'it me."

His grandmother was greatly troubled, believing him delirious, but Dr. Cooper laughed aloud. "He's all right; he even knows the make of motorcycle that hit him," he exclaimed.

He attended his first circus in Reedley, March, 1915, and on April 11, following, the weather being warm in the San Joaquin Valley, he played with the garden hose until all his suits were soaked and then had to go to bed until one of them could dry.

Before his sixth birthday he entered Los Gatos grammar school. Here the terrors of unaccustomed school life made him homesick and he ran back to his mother. The performance was repeated until she took her sewing to school with him and sat in the back of the room. Cecil was then perfectly well satisfied to learn to write and count. The home kindergarten training under his mother was found to have been so thorough that he skipped the second grade and next year entered the third grade of the Campbell grammar school, 1917.

The following summer, 1918, he took his first camping trip down in Laurel canyon and caught his first fish, using a water snake for tackle. A dam was built to hold the warm water and he received some swimming lessons. By the summer of 1920 at Russian River he had sufficiently mastered the art to get into deep water, but was glad to be pulled back to the raft by his older brother. The following year he went with the family to Crater Lake and the Oregon caves; and in 1922 to Tahoe.

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He entered Campbell High school in the fall of 1923 and the ensuing year made his first stage appearance in "The Wise Man of Ninevah", a play in which Windsor also had a part. In 1924 he played on the light weight basketball team. He was for five terms president of his class in high school and was manager one year and editor the next of the school annual. His love of fun was never at another's expense and his consideration for others always made him popular. In the senior play, "Charlie's Aunt", he gave an interpretation of Babs which received the following comments in the press:

"The play is written around the character of Lord Babberly, who poses as 'Charlie's Aunt', and the success of that part either makes or breaks the play. From the comments and praises heard on every side it was clearly apparent that Cecil Cutting had made a grand success of it. His work certainly merited the general approval it received." He graduated from high school June 10, 1927.

The following fall he entered San Jose State and during the next two years continued his interest in dramatics through an organization of college students connected with the Campbell Congregational Church. He played leading parts in "Mr. Bob", Tolstoy's "Two Pilgrims", "Peter the Rock", and several other plays. His name and picture were often in the news.

In 1928 the family took the most extensive of their annual vacation automobile camping trips. Cecil acquired such a badly inflamed nose and throat from diving into the brine of Great Salt Lake that it spoiled several hundred miles of the trip, but when we reached the Atlantic he was ready for another swim, and at the Gulf of Mexico another. In 1929 we went to the Grand Canyon and the following year to Yellowstone.

In the fall of 1929 he transferred to Stanford and became a member of the Phi Rho medical fraternity. For exercise he selected boxing, in emulation of his great uncle Bige and on Dec. 3, 1931, after two pre-

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liminary bouts, took the lightweight championship of the tournament with scarcely a scratch and received a medal. He graduated from Stanford June 15, 1931.

In graduate work on the campus he collaborated with Dr. J. C. Hinsey in physiological research and their article on "The Sherrington Phenomenon" appeared in The American Journal of Physiology in Sept. 1933. At this time he was offered a position on the Stanford teaching staff, but decided to go on into active medical work.

The fall of 1932 found him at his studies in San Francisco, and enjoying the personal contact with patients. He finished his internship and received his medical degree in the spring of 1935, and passed the State Board Examination Aug. 27, 1935. The ensuing year he was house officer in surgery at the Stanford Hospital.

March 9, 1935, he married Mildred Rignell, a nurse at the Stanford Hospital and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rignell of San Francisco.

In the spring of 1936 he was appointed Senior House Officer in surgery at the City and County Hospital of San Francisco, and the following year was advanced to Resident Surgeon in charge of emergency operations in the same institution. His part in the National Medical Convention in San Francisco was played up by the press. June 19, 1938 found him taking medical examinations in the state of Washington to qualify for the position of surgeon with the company in charge of construction of the Grand Coulee Dam, the largest in the world. The contract was for four years, and he was still there in 1939, very happy in his work. In July 1939, he was advanced to Head Surgeon of Grand Coulee Dam Construction Hospital.

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THE PSYCHIATRIST

James Arthur Cutting was born in Riceville, Iowa, Oct. 4, 1883. He is responsible for my earliest recollection. Our father had dug an incline behind the corn-crib in which to back for loading hogs. There had been a heavy rain which filled the hole to the brim, and Carl was standing close beside it. I thought I would do the same and so put my foot at the edge. Then it was Jimmie's turn, but having scarcely more than learned to walk, he misjudged and stepped off into the hole. Out of sight he went in the deep muddy pool. My little brother was lost and gone. I waited for no more but ran howling at the top of my voice for our mother—the only one I felt I could depend upon in the face of such tragedy. But before we were back from the house. Jimmie had managed to get to his feet and was ruefully looking himself over from the shallower part of the pool.

As small children on a great farm, James and I spent the most carefree days of our lives. We roamed at will over limitless green pastures, fished contentedly at uncle Bige's pond, ventured fearsomely in the labyrinthine paths of the shaded woods, gathered wild

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orchids and buttercups, and in winter made trails in the soft white snow. We were the youngest of the family and had little to do beyond keeping ourselves entertained, although of course there were eggs to gather, mustard to pull, stock to feed, potatoes to pick, and corn-cobs to gather for kindling.

As we grew older we had also to husk corn in the fall, and we were learning to milk the cows. But we left the farm before James and I had come to have a very serious part in its tasks. More vividly than milking, I can remember lying on the cows' backs while Frank told us wonderful stories of caves, slaves and jungles as he milked. We never quarreled, James and I; the world was good and we enjoyed it.

James in California graduated from Campbell High School and from Stanford University, 1906. He then decided upon a medical career and reentered for graduate work. He was an athlete and among other feats could leap from the ground, turn completely over backwards in the air, and again land on his feet, a stunt that I could never quite accomplish; but we worked out a little combination whereby I would step into his hands and then with a little boost from him make the flip. We were entertaining our brothers with our newly acquired accomplishments one weekend, I remember, and decided to stage this feat. But something went wrong, and instead of landing right side up, I came down on my head among the orchard clods. Since I was not seriously hurt, our older brothers considered this the high point of the performance. James was president of the Stanford Gym Club in his graduate year.

He took the regular medical course at Cooper Medical College in San Francisco and received his M. D. in 1911. He interned at the Stanford-Lane Hospital and was then house doctor there. Finally in 1913 he was appointed surgeon at the Agnew State Hospital. He did considerable research—discovered a mastic test for diseases of the spinal fluid, and published scientific articles in the A. M. A. June 16, 1917 and the J. N. M. D. in October 1917. In 1914 he married Margaret White of the Agnew medical staff.

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Feb. 9, 1922 a fire at the institution destroyed his collection of stamps, a diploma bearing the signature of Jane Stanford, and much valuable personal property. June 19, 1924, he addressed the Los Gatos Rotary club, and the press at that time referred to him as "physician to 1000 women patients, surgeon to the hospital, X-ray operator, and Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at Stanford University. Dr. Cutting is recognized as an authority in his line and quoted in European journals for his mastic test of the cerebro-spinal fluid."

As a hobby, Dr. Cutting took up photography, in which he had been interested from boyhood. He joined the San Jose Camera club, in time was elected vice president, and in 1932 president. In the same year he exhibited his X-ray picture of three gastropods, a picture hung at the Chicago world's fair and in Europe. In 1933 his photograph "Clear Lake" was exhibited at Troyes, France. His pictures won many local prizes. He won first prize for his "Flowers" in 1935, and his prints were part of an exhibit shown in Oklahoma and Kansas Cities. His "Pal" and "Fly on Pumpkin" were exhibited in 1936. His prints were part of a collection that won for the San Jose club the championship trophy awarded by the Photographic Society of America. Once he received a silver cup for the best picture of the club for the year, the judges being San Francisco photographers.

He was also interested in moving pictures, black and white, and colored. In 1937 he was one of the attendants to convoy a group of patients back to the Philippines, and of course took along his cameras. He reached China just at the outbreak of the China-Japanese war, and secured pictures of the gun-boats in action. He also took pictures in China, the Philippines and Honolulu. These were in color and gave such a vivid portrayal of conditions in the Orient that he was called upon to show them half a hundred times. Clubs, churches, schools, and other institutions from San Francisco and Oakland to San Jose all requested showings. He accompanied the pictures by an informational and humorous talk that increased their charm.

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His moving pictures of wild life were also excellent, and were in frequent demand, especially the "She Bear and Cub."

About 1936 he became Assistant Superintendent of the State Hospital at Agnew. His ability to see the humorous side of human affairs saved him many a difficult situation.

Barbara Ann Cutting b. May 30, 1917 attended the San Jose schools and appeared in many piano recitals given by the students of Maud Caldwell; but she did not really make the headlines until June 18, 1933, when as "Victim of a yachting accident she was picked up after an hour's fight in the water. Miss Cutting was sailing with her cousin, Dr. Windsor Cutting, interne at Lane Hospital, when she fell overboard in a sudden lurch of the craft. The doctor threw her a lifebelt, but was unable to reach her, and she struggled for more than an hour. She was finally picked up by Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan who came to the rescue with their yacht, Skylark, Mrs. Sullivan diving in, clothes and all, to aid the exhausted girl." The account, although considerably exaggerated, contained the essentials.

She was one of the leading spirits of the Pacific Junior Concert Orchestra which made numerous appearances and played regularly over radio KQW in 1933, 1934. April 25, 1935 she was elected to the Torch and Laurel honor society of the San Jose High School for outstanding scholarship and service. November 10, 1935, she became a member of the Phi Kappa Pi sorority of San Jose State College, which she had entered that fall. She completed her college work at the University of California, graduating with the class of 1939.

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Arthur Graham Cutting b. Jan. 4, 1915 attended the San Jose grammar and high schools and then entered the State College. Here he attended as long as he could get the courses he needed for his fish and game course, and then transferred to Stanford University, from which he graduated Apr. 7, 1939. Arthur from boyhood was always fond of the woods and streams, of hunting and fishing, and among his trophies of the chase has a fine 4-point deer head. He made the news about 1935 when a car ran into him from behind as he stopped for a red light and demolished the rear end of his automobile.

IV

OTHER CUTTINGS

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- I. Richard Cutting, immigrant ancestor, baptized at Bromley,
- II. Zechariah m. Sarah; their deed dated 1709.
- III. Zechariah Jr. m. (2nd) Elizabeth Wellington, 1701
- IV. Jonas m. Dinah Smith Mar. 6, 1720; will made in 1748.
- V. Francis b. 1728, m. Thankful Warren, 1750.
- VI. Zebulon, 1752-1798, m. Abigail Bemis, 1778.
- VII. Abijah, 1787- 1864, m. Permelia Ingalls, Dec. 15, 1810.

- 1. Chester Camden, b. Aug. 20, 1811, d. July 20, 1902.
- 2. James Anson 1813—1867, m. Roxana Tylor
- 3. Abijah Bemis, b. Sept. 26, 1816, d. Dec. 6, 1887.
- 4. Permelia, d. in childhood.
- 5. Angelina Sylvia, b. Jan. 14, 1819, d. Nov. 17, 1900.
- 6. Permelia, d. in infancy.
- 7. Mary Almira b. Sept 26, 1823, d. Oct. 28, 1852.
- 8. Lovina Samantha b. Feb. 19, 1826, d. 1880.
- 9. Adelia Augusta (Torsey) b. Aug. 3, 1823, d. 1871.
- 10. Elizabeth b. Oct. 13, 1831, d. June 27, 1907.
- 11. Charles Douglass, b. July 10, 1834, d. Apr. 10, 1926.

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VIII. Chester Camden Cutting b. Aug. 30, 1811, d. July 20, 1902;
m. Jan. 1, 1835, Elizabeth Sanborn b. Oct. 10, 1800, d. Sept.
21, 1871 at Davenport, Iowa.

1. Page. b. Jan. 4, 1837, d. Nov. 2, 1898, age 61.
2. Henry C. b. Dec. 8, 1839, cavalryman, Civil War.
3. Jeremiah S. b. June 10, 1841.
4. George W. b. Mar. 6, 1844., m. and had a daughter.

IX. Henry C. b. Dec. 8, 1839.

1. Clarence m. Lena, a Louisiana Creole.
(1) Chester, b. about 1900.

VIII. Abijah Bemis, 1816-1887, m. Mary Raymond.

1. Charles Henry b. Oct. 12, 1842, d. Oct. 18, 1874.
2. Mary Eliizabeth (Humphry) b. Mar. 24, 1844.
3. Lewis Cass, b. Mar. 16, 1848.
4. Francis Abijah, b. Feb. 4, 1850.

IX. Charles Henry, 1842-1874, m. Almeda Preston.

1. Elmer W., b. June 2, 1868, d. July 11, 1923.
2. Stella (Wentworth) b. Apr. 18, 1870.
3. James, b. July 1, 1872, m. Maud Gooder.

X. Elmer W., 1865-1923 m. Josie F. Stortz.

1. Almeda E., b. 1902.
2. Carroll E. ,b. 1903.
3. Hester E., b. 1904.
4. John S., b. 1910.

IX. Lewis Cass, 1848— m. Abbie Crittenden, Mar. 16, 1874.

1. Carrie V. (Shupe) b. Feb. 9, 1877.
2. Eva B. (Thielen) b. Oct. 26, 1880.
3. Emma, b. Sept. 27, 1884, d. Aug. 31, 1885.
4. Aletha M. (Rief) b. Feb. 4, 1887.
5. Gerald, b. Mar. 27, 1893, d. Sept. 16, 1893.

IX. Francis Abijah. 1850— m. (1) Mary A. Fields, July 23, 1872

1. Clifford Fields, b. May 20, 1877, m. Una Loomis, 1898.
(1). Norbert Loomis, b. Nov. 29, 1902.
2. Mable (Bloomhower) b. June 8, 1889, dau. of Ella
Wentworth (2nd).

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EXTRACTS FROM MRS. E. V. BENNETT'S
RICEVILLE

Winnebago Indians were encamped along the Wapsipinicon in great numbers in 1852. The Rice brothers from New York preempted land on the banks of the big Wapsipinicon in 1855. They paid \$5.00 for their claim of the forks.

Jas. E. Bennett, after 21 years at sea, arrived later in the fall of the same year. His party came a little later with a steam mill which was set up on the Little Wapsie. The mill was a losing investment, and the first case tried in the courts of Howard County, "Rice and Bradford vs Cutting", grew out of the mill property. The mill was sold at auction and taken to the Upper Iowa. A canvas cabin 10 x 10 housed the mill party for the winter very snugly.

Wolves helped themselves to a porker stuck in the snow outside the door. The Fellows brothers arrived in 1856, and also Horace Gleason, a lawyer of Boston. He built the largest and best frame house in the township, but it was burned a few years later by a forest fire one day in May.

Orrin Mildrum arrived from Connecticut, and after a time became justice of the peace in Riceville. Later he returned to get a refined wife.

The Cutting family arrived from Scott county, Iowa, Apr. 29, 1856. Isaac St. John came in 1857. His son Aaron married the daughter of a preemtor. Another son (Benjamin) went to Grinell and finished his preparatiion for the ministry at Yale. Two young ladies of the St. John party were upset by a tipsy stage driver in a slough and after wading through deep mud arrived long after dark, afoot.

In 1856 four men were hunting elk and shot two. They lost the trail upon their return, and broke through the snow into ice water below the saw mill, up to their waists. Patterson kept moving and suffered no harm, but Fassett, nearly exhausted anyway, had to be dragged toward the mill. Jas. A. Cutting, a chemist from Boston. directed first aid, and the man's

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life was saved, although he lost a part of both feet from freezing.

The same winter the Fellows boys lost the wagon trail and had to spend the night in their covered wagon, exercising all night to keep from freezing. A boy in an adjoining section was found in the spring when the snow melted, sitting against a tree. The deep snow formed a crust which trapped the elk so that they were killed by men, boys, and wolves, and for years thereafter their bones and antlers covered the prairie. One boy boasted of killing 14 elk at one time with an ax and a club. Elk and deer seldom afterward appeared in that section.

A meeting was called about Jan. 1st, 1856 to name the township. After some discussion it was named for the two persons who were then supposed to be equal owners of the steam mill. A few days afterward one of the two departed for Boston, and never returned to Jamestown.

Sleigh rides and corn husking bees were a marked feature of winter social life. Husking bees died out about '76. Voters coming to the mill to vote in '56 counted 72 deer beside the road. Two of them got lost on their return and had to spend the night in the woods. A post-office was also established at the mill.

Miss Mary St. John taught the first public school and afterward married C. D. Cutting. Aaron St. John had charge of a public library of 130 books.

Wheat and corn had to be taken 80 miles to market—New Oregon. The deacon one morning got an early start by starlight. At daylight he found that the horses had circled and brought him back to his own door. He set out again and finally got 30c per bushel for wheat. Butter brought 4½c per lb.

A fire burned out the Post Office in October 1856. It was then moved to the west line of the township and finally to Riceville. Round grove of Mitchell county consisted of oak, poplar, basswood, elm, maple and butternut.

(Mrs. E. V. Bennett was wife of Capt. Bennett and mother of Donna and Sophia Bennett.)

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| | | L. Fox | CDC | | Fel | Rice | |
| | Mc Cook | Mil | | Rice | M Fox | CAP B | |
| A Cut | Fel | | | | G Fox | RICK R | |
| Rice | | | | FiF. | | AB. Cham. | TOR |

JAMESTOWN TOWNSHIP

Laura E. Fox has given a very interesting account of the arrival on April 29, 1856 of the Cutting families in Jamestown—so called, she writes, in honor of James A. Cutting through whose efforts the widely separated branches of the family were assembled. Jamestown was situated on the Little Wapsipinicon, a branch of the Wapsipinicon River which flowed three miles further west, and upon which the town of Riceville was later located.

Among the 31 arrivals were eight heads of families; Abijah Cutting Jr. and family; Chester Cutting and family; Charles D. Cutting, unmarried; Alfred Chandler and family; Milo Torsey and wife; Hazen Ricker and family; John Fifield and wife; and B. Fifield—unrelated.

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As I remember it, there were eight covered wagons with stock tied on or driven behind. A. B. Chandler, my father, drove a yoke of coal black oxen, the only ones in the outfit, which contrasted with the snow-white covering of the neatly painted wagon. All through the state our little caravan excited curiosity and interest, and people flocked to see us.

A steam saw mill was already in operation when we arrived, for some of the family had gone in advance to prepare lumber for the houses. It was planned to live two or more families in each house until sod could be broken for the sowing of wheat; then each man was to frame and enclose his own house and make it as comfortable as possible, without lath or plaster, for the winter. Shingles must be cut by hand.

The mill was kept running day and night that first winter to keep it from freezing, for it was one of the worst winters we ever experienced. As my father and Abijah Cutting were both working in the mill alternate weeks, we moved up the stream and both families lived together until spring. Both of our farms were on the Little Wapsipinicon.

The blizzards were so frequent and so severe and the snow so deep on the trail, that the men set poles a few rods apart to guide them. Many persons lost their way that winter while traveling across the trackless prairies when a sudden storm would strike unexpectedly. Some were badly frozen, and a few lost their lives. In many homes lights were left burning all night in upper windows as beacons for travelers, belated or lost.

The first school in Jamestown was taught by my sister Jennie, age 13, in a small room designed for a granary in Captain James Bennett's new barn. The school room was well lighted and provided with comfortable benches. There were seven regular and two occasional scholars. Afterward Jennie attended high school at Mitchell and later a school for teachers in Howard. She taught continuously until eighteen and then married a young soldier, Cyrus Robbins, dis-

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charged from service in the war because of temporary deafness that prevented hearing his officer's commands.

On Sept. 4, 1858 a church was organized in a claim shanty one mile west of Saratoga with 13 charter members. Services were held weekly for years alternately in the homes of the two deacons, Darius Seeley and Isaac St. John. There was no pastor, but printed sermons were read. The church, first at Saratoga, was moved to the Jamestown schoolhouse, to which the Rev. Wm. Coleman came every other Sabbath from Mitchell to conduct services. In 1863 the church was moved to Riceville, and Rev. Francis Harvey preached for seven years. I remember attending the first funeral; Levi Fox kindly took Mrs. Torsey, my older sister, and me to the house of mourning some six miles away, where the services were to be conducted. It was an ideal Sabbath day as we rode on a board seat in a lumber wagon drawn by oxen to the solemn rites.

A special object of interest in those early days was the big rock on the hill half a mile east of the stream which then stood close to the wheel track and was partially covered with names and dates of early travelers who had passed that way. As our caravan reached the top of the hill on which the rock was situated all the younger members of the party climbed up to view, like Moses of old, the promised land; but north, east, south, and west not a house was in sight, and scarcely a tree, for the yearly prairie fires had killed them out root and branch. It was just one mighty ocean of land and, as one arrival expressed it, "Sky and prairie. sky and prairie, far and wide."

An interesting feature of the early pioneer life was the social husking bees. The neighbors young and old gathered at each home in succession to husk the corn already in the shock. By moonlight or campfire of lighted stocks, the older men discussed politics and the most interesting topics of the day, while the younger ones told merry anecdotes and exchanged witticisms. There was much rivalry to see which could husk the larger pile, the boys keeping the red

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ears separate, the premium for the largest number being the privilege of kissing the favorite girl if she could be caught.

The older women prepared bountiful pioneer suppers at precisely half past ten, consisting of vegetables, baked pork and beans, corn bread, sweet corn, Johnny-cake, hulled corn, pumpkin pie, and other like dainties, very acceptable to the youthful appetite, strengthened by vigorous outdoor exercise. The older ones indulged in a drink made from browned coffee, while the younger ones were satisfied with sparkling cold water.

Visiting and games were next in order and then the ride home after the old black oxen which had brought us hundreds of miles to this place. The frosty air resounded with laughter and song until we reached home in "wee sma' hours", earnestly wishing it were already time for the next husking. Ah, those were the halcyon days. Well might we regret that they could not have extended farther into the lives of the happy, carefree youthful ones so thoughtlessly willing to forfeit them for the untried responsibilities of more mature life.

Large herds of elk and deer were sometimes seen roaming about, and many antlers were found scattered over the prairies and in the groves. Prairie chickens were so numerous and fearless that they were often shot from doors and windows; the girls and women learned to use the guns and thus added to the meat supply. Harsh noted sand-hill cranes went stalking about, and when they could be secured made a fine substitute for the Thanksgiving turkey. Long files of wild geese and ducks made the air resonant with their calls as they journeyed north in the spring and south in the autumn. There were many species of smaller birds flitting from bush to bush in the sunshine or swinging on the tall grasses and filling the air with song. Beautiful and fragrant wild flowers covered every foot of the prairie soil, the names of which were supplied by Mrs. E. V. Bennett to whom we took them for classification.

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In 1858 appeared that most magnificent heavenly body, Donatelli's comet, not due again to return for 2000 years. Many Indian relics, broken implements, arrowheads, and curiously shaped mounds gave evidence of the earlier Indian tribes who once frequented the plains. The Little Wapsipinicon derived its name from the legend that a young Indian brave named Pinnekon, after leading bands of Fox and Sac warriors against the Sioux was returning after a victorious battle. He visited the village of the Foxes and there wooed and won Wapsie, the daughter of the chief of the tribe. The evening before they were to be married, Wapsie and Pinnekon boated down the river to Cedar Rock. There he was shot from ambush by a jealous chieftain and sank in the river with Wapsie. From the union of the two names is derived Wapsipinicon.

FEVER AND AGUE

Chester Camden Cutting b. Vermont, Aug. 20, 1911, d. at Campbell, Calif. July 20, 1902, m. Elizabeth Sanborn, b. Oct. 10, 1800, m. at Hanover, N. H., Jan. 1, 1835, d. Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 21, 1871. His boyhood was spent on a New England farm. For a time he worked with his brother James, the inventor, in Boston. About 1854 he moved with his family to the eastern part of Iowa and farmed near the Mississippi River. Here he contracted the "fever and ague" which was to bother him for the next 37 years. In 1856 he moved to Howard County, Iowa, with the other Cutting families. When his wife died, 1871, at the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, a telegram was sent to him at Cordova, where he had a farm.

Within two or three years after his wife's death he went to Sheep Ranch, California, and later to Murphys where his son Page was engaged in gold mining. The next 20 years were spent in the gold fields of Calaveras County, although Chester worked more with horses than pick and shovel. In 1892 his youngest brother, Charles, paid him a visit and induced him to return to Iowa, where a severe winter brought upon him greatly increased malarial symp-

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toms that seemed about to shake him to pieces.

He never liked doctors, classified most of them as quacks, and never consulted them. Nevertheless his brother called Dr. Walker of Riceville who quickly diagnosed his case, and prescribed quinine. He was never again troubled with his periodic attacks of fever and chills, although he still continued to tell the story of the doctor who chided his son for prematurely removing a splinter from the toe of a patient who was able to pay. The last 10 years of his life were spent in the home of his brother Charles at Campbell, California; and although he lived to be over 90, he was always active, chopping wood, pitting fruit, or even picking up prunes. His kindly life covered nearly the whole of the 19th century.

Chester Cutting as a spiritualist derived much comfort from his belief that death was a pleasant transition from an imperfect world into a better one. Through mediums he had confidence that he was able to keep in touch with his departed wife, and he religiously read his spiritualist weekly. He used to tell of a man whose heart failed one day as he was sitting in a chair. At last the man rose and went toward the door, but turned to look back. Then he saw himself sitting in the chair he had left, but slumped over in a lifeless manner that shocked him. Until that moment he had not realized that he had died, so natural had been the passing.

In his early days, Chester had been an orthodox Methodist, and his brother Charles considered it a great calamity that had led him to a change of denomination. In speaking of the future life, in which he had strong conviction, Charles occasionally expressed the belief that the soul would find residence on one of the distant planets. Chester shared this view, and it would seem that theories both leading to the same destiny of man should have been ground for mutual understanding; but there were differences concerning the part that Diety played in the scheme of things that led to heated argument and even to bitter recrimination. The two were never able to harmonize their views.

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Page Cutting b. Jan. 4, 1837, d. Nov. 2, 1898, never married. He was a typical miner, sometimes with plenty of money and sometimes with none. At one time he sank a shaft in the bottom of a dry river bed; and the deeper he went, the richer the pannings became until he was taking out several dollars with each bucket. Then came the first winter rain—a heavy one—and filled the creek with water. When, the following summer, the bed again became dry, the shaft had been completely filled with rocks and gravel, which he did not again undertake to remove. At the time of his death his estate consisted for the most part of unpaid whiskey bills. This account probably fails to do justice, but no other facts are known.

INDIAN FIGHTER

Henry Cutting b. Dec. 8, 1839, was living with his family in southern Louisiana at the time of his father's death in 1902. He was a cavalryman of the Civil War and also of the Indian wars in the west, probably stationed at one of the forts established to protect new settlers. At times of Indian restlessness he escorted the covered wagons in their migrations to Oregon and California. In one of his Indian fights his carbine missed fire and he was struck by an Indian lance which plowed a deep furrow in the top of his head. The injury bothered him the rest of his life. He died in an old soldier's home in California.

Clarence Cutting, son of Henry, was a pilot on the Mississippi River who mastered the art of driving his boat close to the wharves and then quickly reversing the engine to make what he called "feather landings". Like Will Rogers he was part Indian. His wife, Lena, was a creole; and when they came to California in 1902, they had an infant son Chester and were accompanied by a mulatto girl to assist with the work. The same year they returned to Lake Charles, La., where he resumed his "steamboating". Later they moved to California.

Upon his first visit to Campbell, Clarence went out one day to assist in the cherry harvest and was warned

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against picking green fruit. As a novice, he found this difficult and finally asked Carl Cutting what was to be done with the green cherries inadvertently picked. "I eat all of mine" was the jocular reply not far from the truth, for an experienced worker did not pick much unripe fruit. An hour or two passed, and then Clarence spoke again: "I can't eat any more," he said, "these green cherries are terribly filling."

Will Cutting also tells the cherry story of a picker who worked for Senator Conklin. The Senator, coming round on a tour of inspection and, discovering a couple of cherries still hanging at the top of a tree, supposedly stripped, ordered the picker to finish the job. The man good naturedly set up his long, twenty-foot ladder, climbed to the cherries, picked them, and on the way down ate them. The enraged Senator immediately fired him.

George, son of Chester, b. Mar. 6, 1844 was living with his family in Arkansas in 1902. He probably first saw the South as a Civil War soldier. His daughter often corresponded with her grandfather; perhaps there were other children.

Sanborn Cutting had a farm on the Mississippi and, like his father, suffered from malaria. He married a widow with two sons, and lived for a time at Riceville. In 1902 he was at St. Clair, Iowa.

THE INVENTOR

James Anson Cutting b. Hanover, N. H. June 18, 1813, d. Worchester, Mass. July 31, 1867, m. Roxana Tylor, no children. Inventor; his boyhood was spent at Haverhill, N. H. In 1839 Daguerre, inventor of photography, after having been pensioned by the French government, divulged to the world the secret of his process. In 1840 Goddard, London, used bromide with iodine to reduce the time of exposure. In 1848 St. Victor coated glass plates with albumen containing iodide of potassium dipped in silver nitrate. In 1854 James Cutting used the combination of bromide of potassium and collodion. In 1855 Taupenot,

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France, produced the first dry plate.

Among James Cuttings numerous patents were the following:

3,638 June 24, 1844, Bee-Hive.

5,559 1849, Spark Arrester for Locomotives.

8,077 May 6, 1851, Spark Arrester for Steam Engines

11,213 July 4, 1854, Preparation of collodion and camphor.

11,266 July 11, 1854, Composition for photo pictures.

11,267 July 11, 1854, Photo pictures on glass.

19,626 Mar. 16, 1858, Photolithography.

31,653 Mar. 12, 1861, Aquariums.

31,657 Mar 12, 1861, Aquariums.

His first patent, a bee-hive with removable honey frames, was a success in spite of the doubts entertained by his acquaintances. With some of the first earnings he purchased a farm by making a small down-payment, and giving a mortgage. He was surprised at the low figure set on the property, but understood it later when one of his friends told him of a conversation he had had with the former owner.

"I let him set his own price on the farm," said the mortgagor, "for he will never be able to keep up the payments; I'll get it back. But if he ever does pay for it, damn the bee-hive."

Perhaps the report roused James to greater endeavor; at any rate he promoted his invention with great energy and prepared exhibits for fairs with hives of glass so that visitors could see the bees at work. He finally moved to Boston, printed business cards announcing the date of the "CHANGEABLE BEE-HIVE" patent and giving his office address as No. 9 Merchant's Exchange, State St., Boston. His glass exhibition hives were a great attraction in those days; and were good advertising. He finally established a shop for manufacturing the hives, employed, among others, his brother Chester to make them, and soon succeeded in paying off his mortgage, to the holder's disgust.

His railway patents were apparently less successful; there is the family story that he first invented the air-brake, but was cheated out of the profits. Whether

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or not his spark arresters were remunerative is not known; at this time he was in Philadelphia.

He then turned his attention to the new art of making photographs—or photo pictures, as they were at first called, and secured a basic patent on the bromide process of development. He improved upon the silver-plated daguerrotype on copper by producing a thin collodion negative on glass backed by a black surface in such a way that the lights were represented in silver and the shades secured by the background visible through the unsilvered glass. His pictures lead directly to the glass negative from which were printed paper positives, and his contribution to the art of photography was thus of great importance.

February 27, 1860, Abraham Lincoln delivered in New York the speech which won him the presidential nomination. On the same day he sat for his photograph. His wife always considered that ambrotype his best likeness and treasured it until the time of her death, after which it was finally printed in *Pictorial Review*.

About the only book accessible to James in his boyhood was the family dictionary; which he studied assiduously. When grown, he changed his middle name to Ambrose, a Greek word meaning immortal, and called his picture the ambrotype. Time has shown that his photographs deserved the name, for after nearly a century they are still as clear as ever. As a result of his work in photography, he was offered the chair of chemistry at Dartmouth, but declined.

He finally sold his ambrotype patents for \$40,000, and in Boston established first an aquarium, and subsequently the aquarial gardens in which he exhibited a live whale in a glass tank as one feature. He finally sold the gardens to Barnum, the showman. He is credited with the idea of the migration of the Cutting family to Iowa, and the township where they settled was named after him. One of his unpatented ideas was that of painting the house floor to resemble the waves of the sea; this he executed so well that it was only with great difficulty that a person could walk across it, and his wife had the work of art effaced.

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Toward the end of his life came financial reverses, and he finally died in a sanitarium at Worchester, Mass., his mind impaired by alcohol and worry over financial difficulties.

The ambrotypes were very popular; he operated his own photograph gallery. His brother Abijah (Bige) assisted him with the chemicals, and his sister Adelia (Delia) received the customers who came to the gallery for photographic sittings. James always seemed loyal to his family, permitting them to share in his prosperity. Five years after his death the administrator of his estate, A. O. Butman and the co-inventor, Bradford, secured an extension of the lithographic patent No. 19,626. (See the *Daguerrian Journal*—1854-56.)

WHALING

Abijah Bemis Cutting was born in Waitsfield, Vermont, Sept. 26, 1815. At the age of fourteen he became a baker's apprentice and followed the business for about eight years. His health then failed, probably from too rich food, and he was advised by his doctors to go to sea, with the promise that a voyage would either kill or cure him.

At this time, about 1837, New Bedford was the most famed whaling port in the world, with a fleet of 170 ships employing 4000 men. They explored the seven seas for whales and in doing so encountered pirates, storms, and a hundred other hazards of the sea, including attacks by cannibals when they anchored for water. New Bedford whale men saved the garrison of San Jose, California from massacre in 1846. The ship "Saratoga" in 1851 sailed closer to the Pole than some of the ships of the polar expeditions.

One skipper when attacked by pirates, wrecked both his ship and that of the bucaniers who followed him by beaching his ship upon a Cape Cod sandbar. Then there was mutiny. A certain captain after quelling an attempt by some of his men to seize the ship, barreled up the mutineers in empty oil casks and fed

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them through the bungs until subdued.

Before the use of petroleum and electricity for illumination, whale oil was used, and whalebone also had many uses. Whaling became the most profitable industry of New England, the value of a single cargo sometimes reaching the goodly sum of \$100,000. To build the ships and boats, to make the required miles of rope, and to stock the ships with supplies for their three or four year voyages gave occupation on shore to thousands of men.

It is not surprising the Abijah Cutting decided to ship for his health on a whaler, since in that way he would be assured of adventure along with his medicine. He signed for a three-year voyage round the Horn into the Pacific; and was soon on board and under sail, bound for distant seas.

Very soon he was sea-sick; then he was homesick; then sick of everything and well convinced that the voyage would not be his cure. But although his stomach would hold nothing, it was really getting its needed rest and would in time again begin to function. To add to his miseries, he was the constant butt of his shipmates who found him unable to do his full share of ship duties. One young fellow, especially, was always gibing and poking him, until one day he struck back; whereupon the young husky gave him a drubbing. Bige became "hopping mad", and from that day began to mend.

The feud between the two grew, Bige always getting the worst of their encounters, until one of the old tars took him off behind the binnacle and gave him a few pointers about hiding his chin, covering, and dodging. It was not long until Bige had regained enough of his strength to hold his own; and finally to return better blows than he received. His tormentor then lost interest, and Bige thought he would have peace.

But not so, for in smooth water there was plenty of leisure time on the vessel, and the sailors and harpooners liked excitement. Bige was pitted against one after another of those who thought they could fight

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clear down the line. He had great strength, was quick as lightning, and was soon champion boxer of the ship. Again he thought he could rest in peace, but was once more mistaken, for when on shore leave at one of the ports of call, his shipmates began to boast of his skill. The crew of another ship quickly produced a contender, and the two were shoved together into a circle of barrels. Bige refused to fight, for in spite of his natural abilities, he never liked it; but they would not let him off.

Finally he agreed to spar for ribs and chest, with no striking for the head. With a derisive laugh the other agreed, and fists began to fly. Bige was a heavy hitter and had everything his own way, but kept watch. It was not long before he caught a sudden gleam of wrath in his opponent's eye. Then the fellow, putting all his weight behind it, aimed a blow at Bige's nose. Bige ducked and came back, quick as a flash, with a stiff upper-cut to the chin. The unhappy tar went backward over a barrel, his feet high in the air. Bige was then carried off in triumph by his shipmates.

Whales were finally sighted and the boats lowered away. Bige was at one of the oars, the harpooner at the bow. When close to the monster the weapon was driven home, and the whale dived, smashing the boat and killing one of the men with a flap of his huge tail as he did so. In the melee the harpooner became unhappily entangled in his line and was taken down by the whale. It was only after going to great depth that he was able to extricate himself; but he finally managed it, and came again to the surface. Bige, clinging to some wreckage, saw him shoot high in the air as he emerged.

He shipped as a common sailor before the mast, but was promoted to boat-steerer before the end of his voyage. He returned again to New Bedford, his digestion and physical health restored, and there married Mary Raymond in 1841. In the days of '49 he and Milo Torsey again took to sea, this time aiming at California gold. A second time he rounded the Horn into the Pacific. Nothing is known concerning the details of this trip other than the fact, supplied by

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Alice (Torsey) Hines, that the two panned out enough gold to enable them later to buy farms in New Hampshire. The gold was divided equally between them and sold to the United States mint. In 1956 he pre-empted a quarter section of land at Jamestown, Iowa, and spent the remainder of his life there. He was a member of the Riceville Baptist church, an unassuming but much loved member of his community, a good husband and father. He died Dec. 16, 1887, aged 72, survived by his widow and several children.

PRINCETON, IOWA

Alma Ricker St. John, living at Fort Collins, 1939, gives the following account of the families living down on the Mississippi at Princeton before the migration of 1856: "Chester Cutting's family were living there; they went back after a few years, and aunt Betsey died there many years later. I think Henry and Sanborn were there also and that their families still live there. Abijah Cutting and his family—6 in all. Our grandparents and your father. Hazen Ricker and his family—4 of us; my sister Belle was born there. The Torseys came in the fall, were there through the winter.

"I think the Chandlers and Fifields went to some other place—after the first winter which was spent in Davenport. But all made the journey to Howard County together in April, 1856—except Milo Torsey and Hazen Ricker, and, I think John Fifield. They had gone sometime before to run a saw mill which stood about where Marshall Fox's house is.

"We had a very tedious journey of two weeks making the 200 miles—no roads and just as the frost was going out with much rain. The saw mill made lumber for the new houses. Don't know what became of it later. All arrived at this mill, and none of them really sick. Too bad you didn't begin this before all the older members of the family were gone—makes me feel strange when I think I am the oldest one living. Success to your efforts, however"--Alma St. John

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ANGELINE (ANN) CUTTING is described by her niece, Alma St. John, as a "very sweet woman who always gave up her own plans and wishes to others. Her life was a continuous self-sacrifice. Although she had more than ordinary mentality, she rather kept it hidden." She married Alfred B. Chandler, 1843. She learned the trade of a taylor and for some time followed it.

ELIZABETH I. CUTTING 1831-1907, was born at Hanover, N. H. and married at Topsom, Vt. at the age of 18 to Hazen Ricker. "Severe hardships were suffered during the first years in Iowa. A year and a half was spent at Princeton on the Mississippi before the Cutting family moved to Howard County. The Rickers always stood for education, temperance, and right living. Whole books wouldn't tell all the efforts these two sisters (Ann and Elizabeth) made to better the world. Hope you succeed in getting a record worthy of the family and satisfactory to yourself. Our grandparents came to Howard County with their seven sons and daughters, 31 of them at once, in 1856, and settled on government land near together."—Alma St. John.

DESCENDANTS OF ZECHARIAH CUTTING

- I. Richard Cutting, immigrant ancestor, baptized at Bromley,
- II. Zechariah m. Sarah; their deed dated 1709.
- III. Zechariah Jr. m. (2nd) Elizabeth Wellington, 1701
- IV. Jonas m. Dinah Smith Mar. 6, 1720; will made in 1748.
- V. Zecharia, b. May 28, 1722, m. Elizabeth.
- VI. Jonas, b. June 1, 1746, m. Lydia Cutting,
 - 1. Jonas, b. Jan. 24, 1765, d. Apr. 5, 1834.
 - 2. Hiram, b. 1802 m. Christina Goodkin.
- VIII. Emily Cutting (Baldwin).
- VII.. Jonas, 1765-1834, m. Sarah Baker, Apr. 25, 1785.
 - 1. Sewall, b. Aug. 16, 1786, d. Apr. 21, 1855.
 - Elias Lyman, 1794-1870, m. Mary Deane.
- IX. Delia M. (Thompson-Blodgett).
- 3. Jonas III. b. 1801, m. Susan Ashley 1811.
- IX. Adaline E. (Flint) b. 1814, d. 1844.

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VIII. Sewall, 1786-1855, m. Aug. 3, 1806 Mary Newall.

1. Franklyn Hunter, b. May 27, 1809, d. Oct. 10, 1868.

2. Sewall Sylvester, b. Jan. 19, 1813, d. Feb. 7, 1882.

X. Churchill Hunter, b. 1842,

3. John Tyler, b. Sept. 7, 1844, retired Feb. 1891.

4. William Jonas, m. Minerva Holcomb

X Lucy Churchill (Hindes).

5. Wallace B. m. Eliza.

X. Wallace B. Jr. m. Bessie Dailey.

XI. Mary E. b. in Bennington Co., Vt.

JONAS (VI) b. June 1, 1746, was a private in Capt. John Moore's Co., Col. John Stark's Regt., 1775; private in Capt. Ebenezer Frye's Co., and corporal in 6th Co Col. J. Cilley's 1st N. H. regt., Revol. War, 1777-79.

JONAS (VII) b. at Bolton, Mass., Jan. 24, 1765, died at Woodstock, Vt., Apr. 5, 1834. He was a lieutenant colonel in the 25th infantry, U. S. A. and finally brig. gen. in the war of 1812. He also served in the Revolutionary War, although very young at the time. He married Apr. 25, 1785 Sarah daughter of Richard and Mary (Sawyer) Baker. Jonas lived long at Weathersfield, Vt.

SEWALL (VIII) b. at Berlin, Mass. Aug. 16, 1786. He married Mary, daughter of William Newall, Aug. 3, 1806. He was a merchant of Westport, N. Y. and died there, Apr. 21, 1885. He married (2nd) Sept. 23, 1841, Mary, dau. of Aaron Wood.

FRANKLYN HOWE (IX) b. at Windsor, Vt., May 27, 1809, m. Nancy Howe, d. at Westport, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1868.

SEWALL SYLVESTER (IX), brother of Franklyn, b. at Windsor, Vt., Jan. 19, 1813, d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1882. He was a professor at the University of Rochester with the title D. D.; secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, author, and editor. His son, Churchill Hunter Cutting, b. at Southbridge, Mass. 1842, was a merchant. Sewall's picture in Appleton's Ency. Amer. Biog, very closely resembles a painting of James Ambrose Cutting,

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possessed by C. D. Cutting in Riceville, Iowa.

Elizabeth Brown Cutting, dau. Churchill Hunter Cutting and Mary (Dutton) A. B. Vassar, A. M. Columbia Univ., was on the editorial staff of Harpers Bazaar; author of several books; her address—122 E. 66th St., N. Y. City.

JOHN TYLER (IX) b. Sept 7, 1844 at Westpoint, N. Y., resided for a time in Wisconsin and Illinois, 1855-60. He was educated in Illinois, enlisted in Taylor's Chicago battery at the opening of the Civil War, served first in the field service, was temporarily discharged for disability, and then reenlisted Jan. 4, 1864, serving until the close of the war. He established a wholesale fruit and commission business, in San Francisco and was advanced from lieutenant to brigadier general in the state militia. He was a member of Congress from the fourth representative district of California, 1891-93. He married Ella Martin, 1867.

HARLEY CUTTING OF VERMONT

I. Harley Cutting of Vermont had a son Linis.

II. Linis Cutting b. at Shoreham, Vt., went west and built a grist-mill on the little Sandusky River about 1820, after marrying Eliza Conklin, a cousin of Stephen A. Douglass. They had six sons and two daughters, of whom Jasper was the oldest, and Alanson Parker another. Alanson had a son Don. D. Cutting of Seattle, Wash.

III. Jasper L. Cutting b. 1825 in Ohio, d. Feb. 1886 at Winfield, Kansas. He took his family, consisting of wife and ten children, from Ohio to Redding, Mich., then deep in the forest. He then successively moved to Winfield, Kansas; Bangor, Mich.; and back to Winfield. Children:

1. Leander G., a Union soldier.
2. Eugene Beckler, d. in childhood.
3. George Lorin, accidentally poisoned, age 14.
4. Charles Albert, lived to the age of 54.
5. John Franklin, destination unknown.
6. & 7. Mary and Marion (twins), died in infancy.

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8. Laura Jane m. (1st) Mellon, by whom 3 sons.

9. Lorena Isadore b. May 22, 1864, at Bellefontain, Ohio, now in Los Gatos, m. Charles Underwood. Their dau. Florence m. (1st) G. E. Pepper; 3 children: Juanita Pepper b. Mar. 11, 1906 of Los Angeles, m. J. E. Krieger, their dau. Joan g. Jan. 25, 1932; Alice June of San Francisco; Carmelita b. Feb. 6, 1912, of San Francisco.

CUTTINGS OF SUSSEX

The London Associated Press, Nov. 15, 1928, mentions the heroism of three Cutting brothers of Rye, who lost their lives in a vain attempt to assist the crew of the Latvian steamer, Alice, wrecked in a heavy storm on the southern coast of England. Sighting the distressed ship, the Rye lifeboat, manned by fourteen men of the regular crew and three volunteers, put out early in the morning, and in spite of the heavy sea managed to reach it. It was then found that the crew had already been taken aboard by the German steamer, Smyrna.

Upon the return, the lifeboat encountered mountainous seas and a terrific southwestern gale and was finally overwhelmed in sight of the horrified villagers and relatives gathered on the shore. A huge wave capsized the boat, and every man was drowned. Among those to lose their lives in the performance of duty were a father and two sons named Head, two cousins named Downey, and the three Cutting brothers.

THE CUTTINGS OF MERRY ENGLAND

In the British Museum is a collection of the musical compositions by one Francis Cuttunge of the 16th century. The music is arranged for the lute—a stringed instrument somewhat resembling the guitar and played in the same manner by plucking the strings. So fascinating were the melodies of Cuttunge played at the courts of Queen Elizabeth and James I that his fame spread abroad, as evidenced

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by the following letter of Prince Henry addressed to the English court in 1607:

"The Queen ma. hath commanded me to signify to your la. that shee would have Cutting, your la servant, to send to the king of Denmark because he de-syred the queen that shee would send him one that could play upon the lute." It will be noticed that the prince adopted the modern spelling of the name. Francis returned to England in 1611 and played in Prince Henry's private band. It has not been possible to connect him with the American Cuttings.



THE CUTTING CREST

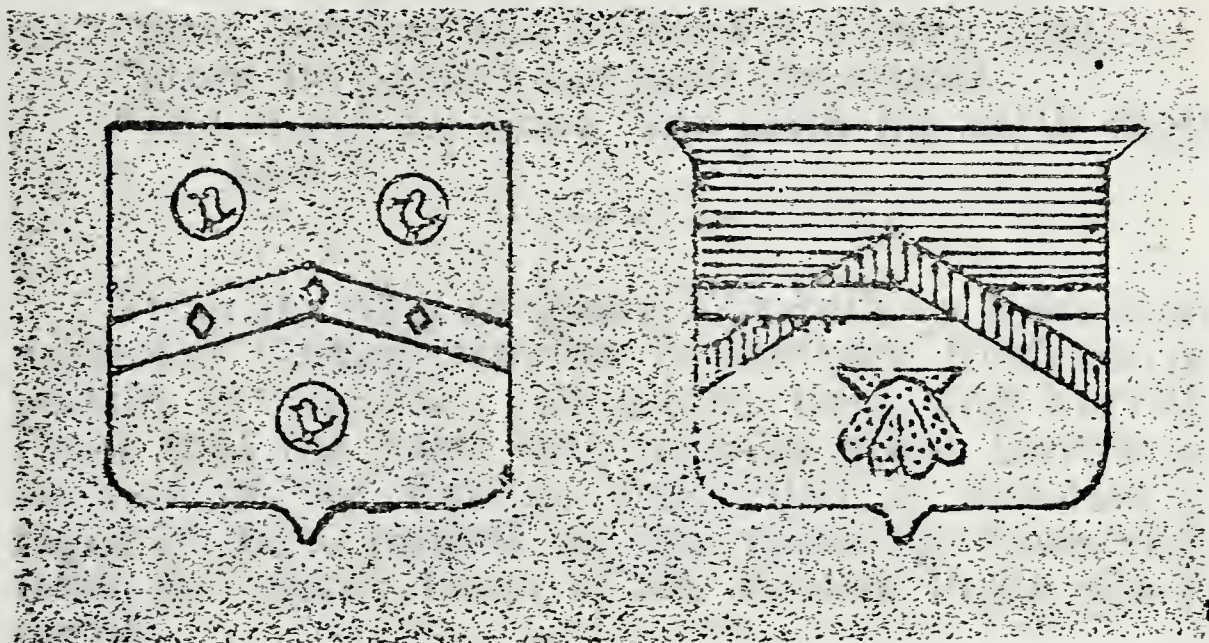
In heraldry the crest was an ornament worn upon the helmet or above the shield to indicate the rank of the wearer. It was originally a mark of honor worn only by heroes of valor and high rank to make them distinguishable in tournaments and engagements. Later they were sometimes worn by the followers or supporters of the knight.

The Cutting crest is technically described as "a demi-griffin, argent; collared, azure; between claws an escallop, or." In other words, the crest consisted of a creature half eagle and half lion made of silver, wearing a blue collar, and holding between its claws a gold scallop or shell. The escallop (not shown) was adopted by those victorious in naval engagements or notable for long voyages or pilgrimages.

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V

CUTTING ANCESTORS



CUTTING ARMOR

SHIELD OF WILLIAM CUTTING, LONDON, (left)
CUTTING SHIELD According to Burke, London (right)

Bolton's "American Armory" describes the Cutting shield as "Arg. fretty gu. On a chief az and escallop or. Crest a demi griffin arg, holding an escallop or. Frank Cutting of Boston used this design as a book-plate.

In St. Katherine's Hospital, London, there is a brass plate inscribed to the honor of William Cutting. It bears a shield as illustrated surmounted by a crest consisting of a helmet and the head of a deer. The plate carries also the following inscription:

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"He deceased ye 4th daye of March 1599. Aatatis
SVAE L.

"Here dead in part whoes best part never dieth
"A benefactor Wm. Cutting lyeth
"Not dead if good deeds could keepe men alive
"Nor all dead, since good deedes doe men revive
"Convile and Kaise his good deedes maie record
"And woll do doubte him praise therefore afford
"Saincte Katrins eke neer London can it tell
"Gold smythes and merchant taylors know it well
"Two county townes his civil bounty blest
"East Durham and Nortonfitz warren west
"More did he then this table can unfold
"The world his fame, this earth his earth doeth
hold."

From the time of Queen Elizabeth on there were numerous Cutting families in southern England, especially in Cornwall, Devonshire, Kent, and Norfolk. Proof that the name was common about London at the time of the Puritan emigration to America is found in such records as the following transcripts from the church books of St. Benetts Pauls Wharf parish:

"Mary Cutting, widdow, buried Dec. 22, 1623—
Cittie of London.

"John Cutting m. Elizabeth Langton, Jan. 20,
1684.

"John Cutting of St. Andrews, Holburn, London
B, and Ann Dening of the same, m. July 21, 1702.

"Isaac Cutting of St. Martin in the Field Midx.
W. m. Faith Smith of Aldersgate, London, Dec. 14,
1718.

"John Cutting of St. Sepulchres, Lond. B. and
Anne Warden of the same married Nov. 16, 1735."

OTTO CUTTING and Richard Cutt, on petition, secured a court order for the removal of women and swine from the Isles of Shoals—*New Eng. Reg.*, Vol. 71.

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INGALLS

I. Edmund, 1598-1648, m. Ann. Brought family to America, 1628.

1. Robert, b. about 1621, m. Sarah Harker.
2. Elizabeth, 1622-1676 m. Rev. F. Dane.
3. Faith, b. 1623, m. Andrew Allen of Andover.
4. John, b. 1625, m. Elizabeth Barrett.
5. Sarah, b. 1626, m. Wm. Bitnar.
6. Henry, b. 1627, m. (1) Mary Osgood, (2) Sarah Farnum.
7. Samuel, b. 1634, m. Ruth Eaton.
8. Mary, m. John Eaton. 9. Joseph d. young.

II. Henry, 1627- 1718, m. (1st) Mary Osgood; their children:

1. Samuel b. Oct. 3, 1654, m. Sarah Hendrick.
2. Henry b. Dec. 8, 1656, m. Abigail Emery.
3. Mary b. Jan. 28, 1659, m. John Stevens of Andover.
4. John b. May 21, 1661, m. Sarah Russell.
5. Stephen (John's twin) m. Dinah Elson.
6. Francis b. Sept. 23, 1663, d. Dec. 9, 1690.
7. Moses, 1666-1667.
8. James b. Sept. 24, 1669, m. Hannah Abbott.
9. Sarah and 10. Joseph both died young.
11. Josiah b. Feb. 28, 1676, m. Mary Holt.
12. Sarah b. Jan. 22, 1679, m. Joshua Swan.

III. Henry, 1656-1699, m. Abigail Emery, 1688.

1. Henry b. Apr. 2, 1689, m. Hannah Martin.
2. Mary b. Feb. 1691, perhaps m. Thos. Dustin.
3. Abigail 1693-1742, not married.
4. Francis b. Dec. 20, 1694, m. Lydia Ingalls.
5. Joseph b. Apr. 17, 1697, m. Phebe Farum.

IV. Joseph, 1697-1757, m. Phebe Farum, 1720.

1. Joseph b. 1721, 2. Joshua b. 1722, d. young.
3. Joseph b. Aug. 22, 1723, m. Sarah Abbott.
4. Phebe b. July 7, 1725, m. Joshua Abbott.
5. Tabitha b. 1727, d. 1728 or 9.
6. Joshua b. 1732, m. Elizabeth Steel.
7. Stephen b. 1737. 8. Elizabeth, 9. Peter d. young.

V. Joseph, 1723-1790, m. Sarah Abbott, 1749.

1. Phebe, 1750-1754.
2. Peter, b. 1752, m. Sarah Ashley.

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3. Darius, b. 1754, m. Soderma Lee.
4. Dorcas, b. 1754. 5. Asa, 1756-75.
6. Luther, b. 1758, m. Lucy Utleigh.
7. Calvin b. Nov. 22, 1760, m. Cath. Terrington.
8. Chester b. Aug. 9, 1762, m. Sylvia Stevens.

VI. Chester, 1762-1842, m. Sylvia Stevens, 1784.

1. Polly (Mary) b. Apr. 27, 1785, d. 1795.
2. Permilia, b. 1789, m. Abijah Cutting, 1810.
3. Betsy, b. 1791, m. Jabez Douglass.
4. Chester, b. 1795, m. Pamela Wells, 1818.

VII. Permilia, 1789-1863, m. Abijah Cutting, 1810.

(Children under Cutting)

The name Ingalls, etymologically "The power of Thor", is doubtless of Scandinavian origin, having originally the form, Ingialld. It was probably introduced into England by way of Schleswig-Holstein which the Northmen had conquered early in the Christian era. In the fifth century the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles or Engles came over to Britain in hordes and permanently settled there. From the Angles, England derived its name; and it seems quite probable that Ingalls, or Ingel, as it was spelled by 1273, was just another name for an Angle or Saxon. If the name was introduced by way of Normandy, as some contend, it still was Scandinavian brought by another branch of Northmen.

In the tenth century a second wave of Northmen flowed over England, and at the same time Bjarni and Leif the Lucky discovered and explored the shores of New England. Thus when Edmund Ingalls came to Massachusetts in 1628, it was not the first time that one of Scandinavian blood had done so. In fact Lynn, of which he was one of the founders, could not have been very far from the spot where Thorvald, the brother of Leif, was buried from his wound by an Indian arrow after futile attempts to establish a permanent settlement in America. The story of the discovery of America as narrated in the sagas of the north is filled with savage cruelties, but at the same time with enough circumstantial detail and description to prove their essential truth.

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HENRY INGALLS, b about 1480, is the first of the name from whom direct lineage of the American family has been traced. His will, dated June 1, 1555, at Skirbeck, England, was found in the records of the Probate Court attached to Lincoln Cathedral. By it he "wils that his youngest children shall have every one 10 pounds; for maintenance of high alter 12d" and the balance to the remaining six children.

ROBERT, son of Henry, by his will decreed: "In ye name of God Amen. Robert Ingalls of Kirbeck in the County of Lincoln, yeoman, being sick in body but of good & perfect memorie . . . give my wife Elizabeth during her natural life, after her decease to Edmund, my eldest Sonne who was lawfully begotten" certain properties; ". . . . to Robert 20 pounds, Ffrancis 30 pounds, to every one of cousin Henry's children one ewe lamb; to my brother Henry a black fleece cow; to the poor of the town 10s ½ at once." The will was signed with "His Mark".

The Doomsday Book of England records a Beron Ingald, a tenant of King William in Leistershire, A. D. 1080 who came from Normandy, but his line of descent is not preserved. The Ingalls (Ingles) coat of arms, comprises: Gules, 3 bars gemelle or, on a canton argent, five billets en salire sable. Crest a lily springing from a crown. Motto: Humilis ex corona.

EDMUND INGALLS (1) son of Robert (above) b. at Skirbeck, England about 1598 m. Ann, brought his family to Salem, Mass., as members of Gov. Endicott's group, 1628. With his brother, Francis, and 4 others, founded Lynn, Mass., 1629. The records show that he was fined for bringing home sticks in both arms on the Sabbath day from Mr. Holyoke's rails—witnesses Joseph and Obadya Flood. His name, frequently on the town records, shows him to have been a prominent citizen. He was drowned in the spring of 1648, on a horseback iourney to Boston, due to a defective bridge over the Saugus River. His heirs received damage from the town. His will of Sept. 16, 1648. shows an estate appraised at 135 pounds and reads:

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"I, Edmund Ingalls, of Lynn, being of perfect memory, commit my soul to God, my body to the grave, and dispose of my earthly goods . . . To my wife Ann Ingalls my house and houselot, cattle, corn, likewise I leave Katherine Shipper with my wife. To Robert my sonne and heir four pound, and to him or to his heirs my house after the decease of my wife. To Elizabeth my daughter a heifer calf; my daughter Faith, wife of Andrew Hill, 2 yearling calves, and inform my wife to pay him 40s debt in a year's time after my decease.. To Henry, my sonne, I give the house that I bought of Goodman West and 6 acres of ground lying by it, and 3 Acres of Marsh ground at Rumley. To Samuel 4 pounds, . . . X His Mark". The first six of his eight children were born in England.

HENRY (II) son of Edmond and Ann, b. Skirbeck, 1627, m. (1st) July 6, 1653, Mary Osgood b. in England; m. (2nd) Aug 1, 1687, Sarah (Farnum) widow of Geo. Abbott. Henry sold his holdings in Ipswich, Mass., 1652, and became one of the first settlers of Andover, Mass., buying the land of the Indians in exchange for clothing and trinkets. He was a tanner. Active in town affairs, he held several offices of trust. He became a "freeman", 1673; d. at Andover Feb. 8, 1718-9. His will:

"I, Henry Ingalls, of Andover, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, consign my soul to God that gave it, my body to earth in the hope of a blessed Resurrection. To Samuel 10 acres of farm which I live on. To James and Josiah land bounded on the East with a walnut stump, on West with a red oak—thence S. E. to Musketo Brook to a rock." The will bequeaths other parcels of land, each bounded by lines between trees, heaps of stones, or imaginary lines such as "3 rods further than he commonly mows"; oxen, cows, etc. Finally he leaves to his wife "the use of one end of my dwelling house and yearly 100 pounds of meat to be paid only during her widowhood," land bounded by white and black oaks, and "10 acres by the great pond. The Hon. J. J. Ingalls, U. S. Senator of Kansas was one of his descendants.

CUTTING KIN

HENRY (III) son of Henry and Mary (Osgood), b. Dec. 8, 1656 at Andover, Mass., m. June 6, 1688 Abigail, dau. of John Jr. and Mary (Abbott) Emery of Newbury. James, Henry's younger brother, married his step-sister, Hannah Abbott.

JOSEPH (IV) son of Henry and Abigail (Emery), b. at Andover, Apr. 17, 1697, and died there Dec. 29, 1757, m. Dec. 29, 1720, Phebe, dau. of John Farnum.

JOSEPH (V) b. Andover, Aug. 22, 1723, m. May 24, 1749 Sarah Abbott. He moved to Pomfret, Conn., where he died Oct. 18, 1790.

CHESTER (VI) b. Aug. 9, 1762, at Pomfret, Conn., m. April 4, 1784, Sylvia Stevens. He d. May 27, 1842, and was buried in the Dartmouth cemetery.

PERMELIA (VII) b. Oct. 12 1789, m. Abijah Cutting, Dec. 15, 1810. She d. July 2, 1868 at Riceville, Iowa.

In the old Ingalls Family Bible in the possession of F. H. Cutting in 1939, occur the following entries:

"Chester Ingols born August 9th—1762

"Silve Ingols born March 25—1764

"Polly Ingols born August 27—1785

"Permelia Ingals born October 12th—1789

"Betcy Ingals born June 3?—1791

"Chester Ingals Jr. born Decem. 3?—1795

"Permelia Ingals born April 7th, 1802

"(Faded ink)—born Oct. 24, 1821 (or 29)

"Chester Ingols—Silve married April 4th, 1784

"Chester Ingals and Permelia Wells married 1818

Chester Ingals—Ada Bishop married 1819.

"Polly Ingals died March 12th—1795

"Silve Ingals died Aug. 25th—1818. Age 54.

"Chester Ingals died Aug. 9th, 1823

"Adah Ingals died Nov. 13, 1839, age 64.

"Chester Ingals died May 29, 1842, aged 79 years.

"Permelia, wife of Abijah Cutting, died July 2nd, 1863, in her 74th year.

CUTTING KIN

STEPHENS

- I. Richard Stevens, m. Mary Linkon, d. Apr. 7, 1716.
1. Richard, his son, b. Mar. 20, 1667.
 2. Nicholas, b. Feb. 23, 1669, d. 1746, m. Anne Spur.
 3. Thomas, b. Feb. 3, 1674, m. Mary Caswell.
 4. Tamsin, b. July 3, 1677.
 5. Mary (Minor), b. June 8, 1679.
 6. Nathanel, b. July 3, 1680, m. Hannah.
- II. Nicholas, 1669-1746, m. Anne Spur (2nd wife).
1. Nicholas, b. Feb. 24, 1702, d. Apr. 30, 1753.
 2. Joseph, b. Apr. 23, 1704.
 3. Isaac, b. Oct. 11, 1706.
 4. Josiah, b. Nov. 23, 1707.
 5. Hannah, b. Oct. 6, 1710.
 6. Robert, d. Dec. 6, 1791.
 7. Anne, b. May 8, 1715.
- III. Robert, d. 1791, m. Mary Hathway, Jan. 3, 1745.
1. Ann (Rose), bap. Nov. 23, 1746.
 2. Mary (Starr), bap. May 2, 1749, d. Oct. 8, 1823.
 3. Mercy (Martin) bap. May 5, 1751, d. Mar. 15, 1819.
 4. Robert, b. Jan. 15, 1753 (bap. June 21) d. Feb. 1, 1813.
 5. Darius 1755-1775, killed at Bunker Hill.
 6. Lemuel, bap. June 12, 1757, d. Mar. 1838.
Non-commissioned officer under Gen. Putnam--Revolution
 7. Sylvia (Ingalls) b. Mar. 25, 1764, d. Aug. 25, 1818.
Passed down the "Confession" of her mother.
 8. John Hathway, b. Sept. 20, 1766, d. Aug. 9, 1851
- IV. Sylvia 1736-1818, m. Chester Ingalls, Apr. 4, 1784.

RICHARD STEPHENS (I), first of his line in America, spelled his name "Stephens", but later descendants adopted "Stevens". He was a wool comber from Plymouth, England, m. Mary Linkon of Taunton, Mass. prior to 1670. He was a landed proprietor of Taunton, Mass., and built a forge for making charcoal-iron about 1695 on Three Mile River. Before his death he deeded all his property to his son, Thomas, on condition that he "would provide for the sufficient meat, drink, and washing and lodging and apparel, during my natural life." He consequently died intestate (without leaving a will) at Norton, Mass., 1716, at the home of his son.

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NICHOLAS (II) 1669-1746-7, was living with his first wife, Remember, in 1701. His second wife, Anne Spur, dau. of John Spur of Taunton, Mass. was living in 1723. There were 7 children (see table). His third wife, Mary (Rossier) was the widow of Seth Dean.

ROBERT (III) was the executor of his father's will at Taunton; moved to East Thompson, Conn., about 1760; and finally settled in Canterbury, Conn. He died at Pomfret, Conn. Dec. 6, 1791. He changed the spelling of the family name from "Stephens" to "Stevens". His brother, Nicholas, was a shipwright; Joseph, a carpenter; Isaac, a yeoman; Josiah, a cordwainer (shoemaker).

John, 1776-1851, son of Robert and Mary, was a Congregational minister, m. Lora Flint. One of their nine children, Darius, m. Sophia Cowdry, was a shoe manufacturer. Their daughter, Sarah, m. Luther Hill, 1808-1877, an inventor. One of their eight children was Frank Alden Hill, b. 1845, author of a volume of the genealogies of families with Townley traditions.

SYLVIA (IV) b. Mar. 25, 1763 at Canterbury, Conn., d. Aug. 28, 1818, m. Chester Ingalls of Pomfret, Conn., Apr. 4, 1784. They made their home in Hanover, N. H. (See Ingalls) Her brother Darius, was killed at Bunker Hill, 1775. Shot through both knees early in the engagement, he refused to be taken from the field, but continued to load and fire his musket until he received his death wound. He was unmarried.

THE TOWNLEY LEGACY

According to Lancashire records John Townley of London about 1156 married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard Townley. This marriage of Townley with Townley united the properties of the family into a great estate comprising the "Manors of Townley, Hapton, Chivicher, & Bertwisill, 150 messuages (dwellings), 50 cottages, 40 tofts (homesteads), 3 watermills, 4000 acres of pasture, 1000 acres of wood, 1000 acres of turbary (peat bog), 4000 acres of

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furz and heath", similar holdings in Lincoln county with 10,000 acres of heath, together with various parks and highly profitable rents.

Five centuries later much property is still found in the Townley family, due to the English custom of making the eldest son sole heir to the family estate. Nicholas Townley is in possession of extensive properties in the County of Lancaster—Greenfield Manor, Royle Mansion, with "divers messuages lands tenements and hereditaments . . . other messuages situate in Clifton and Marsden and in other towns and places" in Lancaster and York counties, "worth nine hundred pounds per annum."

About 1644 Nicholas died without male issue, and his nephew and namesake, Nicholas Townley, brought Chancery suit in November, 1646 to obtain possession of his uncle's properties upon the ground of being the "next heir male of the body of the said Nicholas Townley, the great grandfather." Had this suit been successful the property would eventually have fallen to Richard Townley of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, son of Nicholas.

Instead, it was lost, and the property descended in succession to Robert, Nicholas, and Edmund Townley of England. In 1796 the latter, the last male heir, died; and the estates reverted to Anne Townley, who in 1765 had married Robert Parker. The passing of the property to a female soon became known across the seas.

Townley was a common name in colonial times both in Canada and the United States; and a story came into circulation that the great English estate, without a male heir, was subject to the claim of one Mary Townley of Lancashire. Further reports had it that Mary had left England for America and could not be found. Interest in genealogy suddenly became intense; hundreds tried to establish lineal connection with the missing heiress.

Effingham Townley, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, became so convinced of falling heir to the estate that he made provision in his will for its distribution to his children. None, however, were able to establish

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proof of descent from the elusive Mary. Then the Lawrences, Chases, and Stevens became as interested as the Townleys. Legends sprang up in all that the Mary Townley for whom fabulous wealth was waiting in London had married one of their ancestors and fled with him to America.

In the Lawrence family the story was elaborately developed that John married Mary Townley of Townley Hall against her father's will, since John Lawrence was a Protestant and beneath the Townleys in rank. The couple eloped and went to Holland. When about to become a mother, Mary returned to England and sought readmittance to Townley Hall, but Sir Richard, her father, refused to receive her. She consequently returned to the ship which had brought her, and with her husband emigrated to America in 1714. The English authorities were still seeking in vain for her descendants as heirs to the vast Townley estates.

Without doubt these stories were promulgated in many instances by charlatans who sought large fees upon the pretense of searching genealogical records for proof of title to the estate. In 1847 there was notice in a Baltimore paper of a decree of the High Court of Chancery that three-fourths of the Townley estate belonged to William, Thomas and Aquilla Chase. Other similar notices were published from time to time to attract claimants, most of them doubtless fraudulent.

Excitement over the unclaimed Townley fortune grew apace. There was a gathering of the Townleys at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1845; of the Lawrences in New York, 1857; of other claimants in Boston, 1885; the Canadians met in Toronto, 1867; many other meetings were held.

Funds were raised, commissions were sent to England, legal counsel was secured; it is reported that Daniel Webster at one time conducted an investigation in the interests of the Chase family; there would soon be fortunes for all! In the meantime the estate was growing by leaps and bounds; it was given out that "four separate estates had lapsed into one, namely—the Howard Estate descended from Francis Howard

CUTTING KIN

(Lord Effingham), on which Corby Castle is located; the Standish Estate; the Widdrington Estate; and the Townley Estate near Burnley, in Lancashire." The annual rental was estimated at nearly a million dollars! Circulars were issued stating the \$260,000,000 had been awarded to the American heirs of Mary Townley and asking that full family histories of claimants be immediately forwarded.

By 1876 there was a "National Board of Directors" operating in the interest of the Lawrence claimants with a meeting of delegates at Buffalo, New York. Bonds, repayable only after the money had been collected from the Townley Estate, and varying in amount from one to five hundred dollars were sold by various promoters to secure funds for prosecution of legal claims.

For half a century the agitation continued; when interest died down in the East, it sprang up in the West; by the middle of the century it was a very live issue in Ohio and Iowa.

Among the descendants of Robert and Mary Stevens an account called the "Confession" of Mary became current. The story, supported by a written, but unwitnessed document, ran that in 1794, Sylvia, their daughter, at the time living at Hanover, New Hampshire, decided to pay her mother a visit at her home in Canterbury, Connecticut. She was accompanied on the trip by her brother, Lemuel, his wife, and their son. At that time her mother told her the story of her early life, together with facts concerning her ancestry. Thirteen years later, in 1807, Sylvia repeated what items she could remember to her daughter, Pamela, then eighteen years of age. The outstanding detail of the "Confession", as handed down, was that the maiden name of Mary Stevens or her mother, was Townley.

This would make all the Stevens, Douglasses, Cuttings, and Hills from Massachusetts to Iowa direct heirs to the English estates! Jabez Douglass, husband of Pamela's sister, Betsy, conducted a genealogical search in 1854 to see if proofs of Mary Stevens ancestry could be found, but in a letter dated June 23, 1854,

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he wrote: "Everything that would have a tendency to prove her genealogy is lost".

Not satisfied with this report, Frank A. Hill a descendent of Robert and Mary solicited subscriptions and renewed the search in 1880. Beginning at Canterbury, he traced the Stevens to Berkeley, Massachusetts, where he examined church records, cemetery monuments, deeds, etc. He found there conclusive evidence that Mary's maiden name had not been Townley, but Hathway, and that she had been married to Robert Stevens by the Rev. Tobey, Jan. 3, 1745. The maiden name of Mary's mother, Mercy, might have been Townley, but this he was unable to prove.

He finally went to England to search records there in the interests of the Chase and Townley families of Maryland and Ohio. Members of these families deeded him a third interest in the supposed English estate, but he was unable to locate any Townley property awaiting distribution to American heirs. His report, published in 1888, is the chief source of this account.

Even as late as 1906, however, when the present writer based a magazine short story upon the Townley myth, he received requests by mail for genealogical data and further information about the Townleys of England!

HATHWAY

I. John, from London, 1635, b. 1617, d. about 1704.

1. John, b. 1650, m. Hannah.
2. Abraham, b. 1652, d. Aug. 1725, m. Rebekah Wilbore.
3. Isaac, b. 1655, m. Mary Pitts.
4. Jacob, d. prior to July 11, 1719.
5. Hannah b. 1662.
6. Edward b. 1664.

II. Abraham, 1652-1725, m. Rebekah Wilbore, Aug. 28, 1684.

1. Abraham, b. Sept. 11, 1685.
2. Ebenezer, b. May 25, 1689, d. Feb. 16, 1768.
3. Shadrack 4. Samuel 5. Rebekah 6. Benjamin
7. John, b. 1695. d. Sept. 13, 1733, m. Mercy (Townley?)
8. Eleazer.

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III. John, 1695-1733, m. Mercy (——) who died 1786, aged 83.

1. Mary (Stevens) b. Nov. 8, 1726, d. Dec. 7, 1804.

2. John, b. Aug. 10, 1724, d. June 27, 1800.

3. Ruth. 4. Samuel. 5. Martha.

IV. Mary Hathway m. Robert Stevens, Jan. 3, 1745.

JOHN HATHWAY (I) came to America from England probably in 1632 in the ship "Blessing" at the age of 18, m. (1st) Hannah Hallet. He became colonial official, representative 1680; and a landed proprietor of Taunton, Mass. At his death his widow, Ruth, administered his estate. She, his second wife, b. 1643, d. Sept. 10, 1705, was buried in Berkeley, Mass.

ABRAHAM (II), 1652-1725 b. in Taunton, Mass. was a deacon and a blacksmith, owned the ferry across Taunton River, and had a large interest in the iron works at Freetown. He purchased an iron mine in Dighton, 1712. His will was probated Apr. 29, 1726; he died at the age of 73 and was buried at Berkeley, Mass.

Ebenezer was a colonel of militia m. Hannah Shaw 1710 and died at Freetown, Mass., 1768.

JOHN (III) 1695-1733, a saddler, b. in Taunton, buried at Berkeley, m. Mercy —— Hill, unable to determine the maiden name of this Mercy, opines that she was a Townley and descended from the New Jersey branch. This would give substance to the legacy traditions.

John, the son of John and Mercy, m. Alles King, was colonel of the 2nd regiment on "alarm" in the Revolution. Frequently mentioned in the military records of his time, he was buried in Berkeley, Mass. So many troops and citizens attended his funeral that the services were held in a large unfinished barn near his residence.

MARY (IV) 1726-1804, dau. of John and Mercy (Marcy), m. Robert Stephens. (See Stevens)

In the lower cemetery of Berkeley, Mass., side by side, are the gravestones of four generations of Hath-

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ways with inscriptions as follows:

"Here lies the body of Ruth Hathway the wife of John Hathway, age 62. Died Sept. the 10 in the year 1705".

"Here lies the body of Deacon Abraham Hathway who died August 1725. Aged about 73 years."

"Here lies ye Body of John Hathway son of Deacon Hathway age 38 years. Died Sepmr ye 13th 1733."

"Sacred to the Memory of Col. John Hatheway who departed this life June 27th A D 1800 in ye 76th year of his age."

"In Memory of Mrs. Alles Hatheway widow of Col. John Hatheway. She died January 28th, 1818, in the 82nd year of her age.

She took her flight on wings of love,
To heaven's eternal rest;
Where not a wave of trouble rolls,
Across her peaceful breast."

At the end of the line is the stone of Mercy:
"Here lies the Body of Mrs. Marcy, formerly widow of John Hathaway; since wife of George Babbit, who died May 15th 1786 in ye 83rd year of her age. As a token of filial affection, this monument was erected by her son John Hatheway, Esq."

STONE

Walter atte Stone about 1285, earliest record.

William atte Stone of Ardleigh b. about 1365, d. 1430.

Walter atte Stone of Ardleigh b. about 1390.

John atte Stone or Ardleigh b. about 1420, d. 1487.

Simon Stone of Great Bromley b. 1450, will 1506.

David Stone of Great Bromley b. 1480.

Simon Stone of Great Bromley b. 1507, will 1557.

Richard Stone of Great Bromley b. 1545, m. Joane.

Susan Stone of Great Bromley, bap. Oct. 1590, m. at G. B. Aug 3, 1620 Richard Cutting. (See Cutting)

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For at least three centuries Stone ancestors had resided in and about Magna (Much or Great) Bromley, as yeoman tilling the lands leased from various lords of manors. Stones are found in the tax lists of Edward I as far back as 1285. Ardleigh, a rural parish of Essex about 55 miles northeast of London, contained the Church of St. Mary, whose registers date from 1555, with some years missing. At the time of the Domesday survey, 1086, the region was held by four Norman lords. The court rolls are preserved from 1359. Early records show the Stones involved in lawsuits, serving on juries, and swearing allegiance to the owner lords.

Simon, 1450, held an estate of the Manor of Bovills in Ardleigh and also an estate in the adjoining parish of Great Bromley where he resided. Henceforth for nearly 150 years the Stone ancestors lived in Great Bromley, which adjoined Ardleigh on the southeast and covered about 3000 acres. The Brom (plant) leigh (pasture) was thinly settled; the houses had plaster walls and thatch roofs. The church of rubble and brick was dedicated to St. George.

The will of Simon Stone, now in the British Museum, reads: "I Symond Stone of Moche Brymley of the diocs of london beying in hole mynde make my testamet. I bequeath my soule to god allmygthy to ower lady sent mary and to alle saynts, etc."

In America the Stone line runs as follows: Simon, Simon, Johnathan, Johnathan, Johnathan, Sarah b. Mar. 24, 1768, d. May 16, 1816, m. 1787 Jona Cutting, son of Absalom and Keziah (Rice) Cutting.

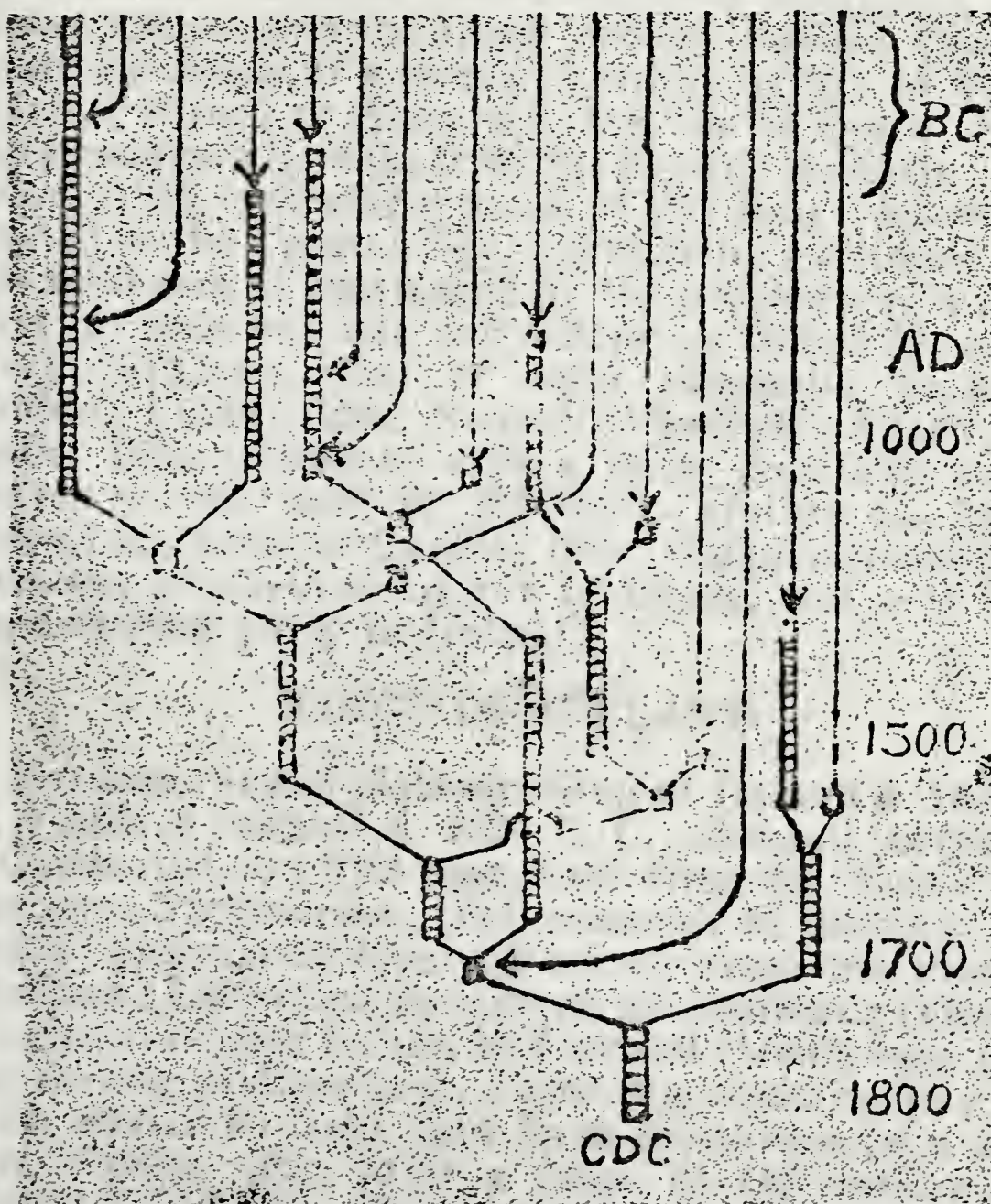
(Simon Stone Genealogy—Bartlett, 1926)

CUTTING KIN

VI

ANCIENT LINES

Adam
Irish Kings
Scotch Kings
Saxon Gods
Anthony
Charlemagne
Conqueror
de Warren
Czars
Isabel
Beaumont
Whitney
Thankful
Stone
Cutting



ANCESTRAL CHART OF C. D. CUTTING

CUTTING KIN

MYTHICAL ANCESTORS

Adam who lived 930 years, begat Seth; who begat Enos; who begat Cainan; who begat Mahalaleel; who begat Jared; who begat Enoch; who begat Methuselah, with the world record for age 969 years; who begat Lamech; who begat Noah, who built an ark and saved himself from the flood; who begat Japhet.

The Irish records then resume the line from father to son as follows: Baoth, son of Japhet, migrates to Scythia; Phoenusa, King of Scythia and contemporary of Ninus of Assyria, first student of languages after Babel; Niul, first to speak refined Gaelic; Gaodhal, cured by Moses of a serpent's sting; Asruth of Egypt; Syruth, forced to migrate to the Isle of Creta; Heber Scot conquers Scythia from his cousin; Boemain; Oga-main; Tait (successive kings of Scythia); Agnon migrated to the Caspian Sea; Lamhfionn continued with his followers at sea, learns by the prophecy of a druid that his race will one day occupy an island far to the west; Glufionn, first of eight successive kings of Gothia; Fionn; Glas; Nenuall, Nuadhad; Alladh; Arcadh; Deag, Brathus with a large fleet sets out in search of the land of prophecy, arrives in Spain; Breoghan, King of Castile; Bile; Galamh married the princess of Scythia, fought in Egypt, and sent a reconnoitering party to Ireland;

KINGS OF IRELAND

Heremon, son of Galamh, King of Ireland d. 1683 B. C.; Faidh, a prophet d. 1670 B. C.; Eithrail, author of a Gaelic history; Foll-Aich, kept from the throne by a userper; Tighernmas, 13th monarch of Ireland; Enboath; Smirnghall received tribute from the Picts of Scotland; Labhrainn conquered all Scotland; Olmucah fought 30 pitched battles in Scotland; Moan, kept from the throne; Rothachtach, slain—the usual death of an Irish monarch; Drin, kept from the throne by a userper; Siorna, slain after a reign of 150 years; Aolcheon; Gialchadh, killed 1013 B. C.; Fionnfail, slain 916 B. C.; Glas fought off pirates; Breac, torn asun-

CUTTING KIN

der 903 B. C.; Bolgrach, killed 892 B. C.; Tolgrath, perished by the sword; Ladhrach, killed by a Fionn; Buadhach, lived through two plagues; Mor the Great, conquered all surrounding islands, wed the Princess of France and had 22 sons and 3 daughters, slain 593 B. C.; Breagh, slain by his nephew; Molbthach, slain 505 B. C.; Fathach, a scholar; Caomh died a natural death; Faichlach; Alt-Leathan, slain 397 B. C.; Alongus (or Aaneas) 81st monarch of Ireland and father of Firmara of Scotland;

KINGS OF SCOTLAND

Firmara, cast out to sea in a small boat to perish, came safely to Scotland and was the ancestor of a long line of Scotch Kings; Earon, son of Firmara; Fearach; Forgo; Mor; Arnold; Rathrean; Trean; Rosin; Sin; Deagha; Jair; Olioll; Edersceol, 110 B. C.; Mor, 79th monarch of Ireland; Fionn Mor; Dorn Mor; Carbry; Lughach; Mogha; Conaire, 123-157 A. D.; Riada, an Irish king in Scotland (Bede in his Eccl. Hist. states that the Irish under Riada settled among the Picts of Scotland); Kionga; Felim; Fortamail; Fergus; Feart; Eochy; Eorc; Loarn, last king of Dalriada; Princess Eorca; Earca aided his grandfather to completely subdue the Picts and became the first real king of all Scotland; Donart d. 457; Eochaidh; Gabhran aided King Arthur against the Anglo-Saxons; Aidan fought the Picts and Saxons, d. 604 A. D.; Eochaidh also fought the Saxons; Donald furthered Christianity; Donart; Eugenius V waged wars; Finandus (Eugenius VI); Eugenius VII m. the princess of the Picts; Etfinus, being old left affairs to four evil thanes; Achaius wasted Northumberland; Alphin, killed by the Picts 834; Kenneth II broke the power of the Picts; Constantine II, captured and beheaded by the Danes; Donald VI d. 903 buried at Icolmkill. His son was Malcolm I of Scotland.

Malcolm I, on promise of homage, received Cumberland from Edmund I; Kenneth III; Malcolm II, the grandfather of Macbeth, divided the kingdom into baronies; Beatrix, wife of a thane; Duncan I, a clem-

CUTTING KIN

ent king, murdered 1040; Malcolm III defeated Macbeth, created numerous dukes, marquises, earls, barons and knights, defended his kingdom against Wm. the Conqueror, m. Margaret, daughter of Prince Edward, the Exile, son of Edmund Ironside, King of England, a descendant of Alfred the Great, (Malcolm's daughter Mary was the mother of Maud who married King Stephen of England. Another daughter, Matilda, m. Henry I, King of England, and son of Wm. the Conqueror); David I, King of Scotland reigned 1124-1153 m. Maud of Northumberland whose mother was a half sister of Wm. the Conqueror; Prince Henry of Scotland m. Ada, second dau. of Wm. de Warren, Earl of Surrey and his wife Isabel de Vermandois.

(see Prince Henry)

PRINCE HENRY OF SCOTLAND

ISABEL DE VERMANDOIS m. (2nd) Wm. de Warren, 2nd Earl of Surrey.

ADA DE WARREN m. Prince Henry, son of David I, King of Scotland.

MARGARET m. Humphry de Bohun, Constable of England.

HENRY DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford, m. Maud.

HUMPHRY DE BOHUN m. Maud d'Eu.

HUMPHRY of Goodrich Castle m. Eleanor.

HUMPHREY, 3rd Earl of Hereford m. Maud de Fiennes.

HUMPHRY, 4th Earl of Hereford, m. Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I, King of England, by (1st) Princess Eleanor of Castile.

AGNES DE BOHUN m. Robert.

JOHN, Baron of Chartley m. Elizabeth de Stafford.

ROBERT, Baron of Chartley, m. Margaret le Despencer.

EDMUND, Baron, m. Eleanor.

WILLIAM, Baron, m. Elizabeth Belknap.

ANNE, m. Sir Walter Devereaux.

KATHERINE m. Sir James.

SIR WALTER m. Anne.

SIR JAMES m. Elizabeth.

SYBIL m. Sir Robert Whitney, knighted Oct. 2, 1553 a descendant of the 7th Earl of Oxford who fought at

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Cressy.

ROBERT WHITNEY m. Elizabeth Morgan.

THOMAS WHITNEY of London, d. 1637, m. Mary Bray.

JOHN WHITNEY, b. 1589, bap. at Westminster, came from Islesworth parish near London with his wife Elinor and five sons to New England, arriving in June, 1635 in the Ship "Elizabeth Anne" under Roger Cooper. He served as selectman and as town clerk; d. at Watertown, Mass., June 1, 1673. One son, Richard, became the ancestor of Hon. Wm. Whitney, Secy. of the Navy, 1885, and of Dwight Whitney of Yale. Another son, John, served in King Phillips War and became the ancestor of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin.

JOHNATHAN b. 1634 m. Lydia Jones, dau. of Lewis and Anna Jones.

JOHNATHAN m. Sarah Hapgood of Sherburn—7 children.

SARAH b. Mar. 2, 1692, m. Johnathan Warren, Nov. 1712.

THANKFUL WARREN m. Francis Cutting (See Cutting).

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V. Francis b. 1728, m. Thankful Warren, 1750.

VI. Zebulon, 1752-1798, m. Abigail Bemis, 1778.

VII. Abijah, 1787- 1864, m. Permelia Ingalls, Dec. 15, 1810.

VIII. Charles Douglass, 1834-1926, m. Mercy Anna Bourne

IX. Theodore Abijah, 1881- m. Mary E. Cooper, Jan. 3, 1905.

X. Windsor Cooper, 1907— m. Mary E. Weaver, May 3, 1935.

1. Cecil Cooper, b. Apr. 16, 1936.

2. John Weaver, b. Dec. 1, 1938.

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KINGS AND EMPERORS

The following genealogical line, taken for the most part from Jordan and Kimball's "Your Family Tree", connects Charlemagne with the Emperors of Rome by uninterrupted succession. Any descendant of Charlemagne or of William the Conqueror, therefore, has an ancestral chain leading back to the year 143 B. C.

It is said that Charlemagne had the scholars of his court conduct a search of his ancestral line to substantiate his claim to the Roman Empire. Their report purported to show his descent from Mark Anthony, and so to establish the legality of his claim.

1. MARCUS ANTONIUS, 143-87 B. C., son of Casius, a great Roman orator, famous for his integrity in public life, His son,
2. MARCUS ANTONIUS, praetor, defeated in Crete.
3. MARK ANTHONY, 86-30 B. C., Triumvir of Rome, who succumbed to the charms of Cleopatra.
4. ANTONIA SECUNDA m. Cladius Drusus. Their son,
5. CLAUDIUS, Emperor of Rome, 10 B. C. to 54 A. D. poisoned by his wife. His daughter,
6. GENISSA m. Arviragus, son of Kimbeline, King of the Britons.
7. MARIUS, King of the Britons, victorious over the Picts, d. 125.
8. COILUS, educated at Rome, king after his father, d. 170.
9. ATHILDIS m. Marcomir, King of the Franks, who d. 149.
10. CLODOMIR IV, King of the Franks, d. 166, m. Hasilda, dau. of the King of Rugij. Their son,
11. FARABERT, King A. D. 166. His son,
12. SUNNO (Hunno) A. D. 186. Waged war with both
13. HILDERIC, King 213, built a castle on the Rhine.
14. BARTHERUS, King 253, contemporary of Emperor Aurelian.
15. CLODIUS III, King 272, fought the Romans in Gaul.
16. WALTER d. 306, a contemporary of Constantine.
17. DAGOBERT, King 306, mild and beloved ruler.
18. CLODOMIR V, King of the Franks, 319. Slew

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- 36,000 Romans, conquered much territory in Europe. His son,
19. RICHIMIR II, slain in battle with the Romans.
 20. THEODOMIR, captured and slain by the Emperor Julian.
 21. CLODIUS V. regained much territory from the Romans.
 22. DAGOBERT made a Duke under the Romans.
 23. GENEGALD, Duke 419, had no sons, but his daughter,
 24. ARGOTTA, mother of all the kings of France, m. Pharamond, Duke of the East Franks, King of the West Franks, 404.
 25. CLODIO LONG HAIR d. 445-7, m. Basina, princess
 26. SIGIMERUS I m. the dau. of a Roman senator.
 27. FERREOLUS, Duke and Markgrave, m. a Roman Lady.
 28. AUSBERT d. 570, m. grand-dau of Clovis I.
 29. ARNOLDAUS, Bishop of Metz, d. 601, m. Oda of Swabia.
 30. ST. ARNOLPH, Major Domus, d. 641, a hermit after his wife's death. Canonized. Patriarch of both Carolingian and Capetian dynasties.
 31. ANCHISES, Duke of Brabant, Major Domus, slain 685.
 32. PEPIN OF HERISTAL, founder of the Carlovingians, d. 714.
 33. CHARLES MARTEL, 690-741. Victor at the Battle of Tours, one of the decisive battles of the world.
 34. PEPIN LE BRIEF, 714-768, crowned King of the Franks. Victorious over Lombards, Bavarians, and Saracens.
 35. CHARLEMAGNE, King of the Franks and Emperor of Rome.

FRENCH DUKES AND KINGS

The following chain of descent from Pepin and Charlemagne to William the Conqueror has been worked out from Clare's Universal history. There were so many intermarriages among the crowned heads of Europe that half a dozen different lines con-

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nect the two. The line of Warrens from William The Conqueror to Richard Warren of the Mayflower or John Warren of Watertown may be found in the genealogical book of the Warrens. The line of descent from the ancestors of Mark Anthony to the present time covers a period of 2000 years and 75 generations. Ancestral branches from this line include kings of Scotland, Germany, Russia, France, Spain, Italy, and doubtless all the other thrones of Europe.

1. PEPIN THE ELDER of Landen, born about 600 A. D., major domus of Dagobert, King of the Franks, d. 639.
2. BEGA, daughter of Pepin, m. Ansegisel, son of the bishop of Metz.
3. PEPIN OF HERISTAL (their son), by victories over rival nobles, made himself more powerful than the Merovingian kings, and assumed the title, Duke of the Franks; d. 714.
4. CHARLES MARTEL, his natural son, by a brilliant victory over the Saracens in one of the decisive battles of the world at Tours, checked the spread of Mohammedanism over Europe. He died 714.
5. PEPIN THE SHORT, 714-768, m. Bertha, was crowned King of the Franks under sanction of the Pope, and so became the first of the Carolingian dynasty, destined to sway Europe for several centuries. His son,
6. CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor of the West, 742-814, by his campaigns in Italy, Spain, and Saxony, brought all Europe under his control. Himself a scholar of Latin and Greek, he established a system of schools under the church, and by his enlightened rule advanced the civilization of the Middle Ages. He was proud of his German blood. His son:
7. LOUIS LE DEBONNAIRE, d. 840, a weak king, divided his domain among his children, one receiving Italy, a second Germany, and the third France, thus laying the foundations of the modern political divisions of Europe. His son by his second wife, Judith, dau. of the Count of Bavaria, was:
8. CHARLES THE BALD, extended the territory given him by his father, established his capital at Paris,

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and was crowned Emeporor by Pope John VIII. He died 877, leaving an only son:

9. LOUIS THE STAMMERER, who after a reign of but two years d. 879.
10. CHARLES THE SIMPLE, the posthumous son of Louis, m. Elgiva, and came to the throne after the death of his older brothers and two or three other rulers, who had a hard time keeping off the Northmen. These Scandinavian priates beseiged Paris itself, 885, and departed only upon the payment of 800 pounds of silver. They again returned in 912 after Charles came to the throne. Too weak to resist them, Charles the Simple gave Rollo, the viking leader, his daughter, Gisele in marriage, and the province of Normandy for his realm.
11. GISELE, 912, m. Rollo, who assumed the title, Robert I of Normandy, ruled well and died, 930.
12. WILLIAM LONG-SWORD, a virtuous ruler, was treacherously slain by the Duke of Flanders, 943.
13. RICHARD THE FEARLESS, saved from the same fate by his tutor, Osmond, was a good and pious ruler, m. the dau. of Hugh the Great, Count of Paris, d.
14. RICHARD THE GOOD enjoyed a long and peaceful reign, d. 1027.
15. ROBERT THE DEVIL accused of poisoning his brother, subdued several insurrections and then went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, dying there July 22, 1035, and leaving his ducal throne to his son William, by Arletta, the daughter of a tanner. The heroic deeds and penance of Robert have been made the theme of many tales and operas.
16. WILLIAM THE CONQUERER, 1027-1087, m. Matilda, dau. of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders. By his victory at the battle of Hastings he added England to his ducal estate. He mercilessly crushed insurrections and placed the island under his feudal lords. He had three sons and five daughters, one of whom:
- 17, PRINCESS GUNDRED, m. William de Warren, Earl of Warren, a companion of Wm. the Conqueror at Hastings. (See Warren).

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THE EARLS OF WARREN

1. WILLIAM DE WARREN, Earl of Warren (France), Earl of Surrey, Lord of Reigate, Bellencombre (Normandy), Knight, Count de Warren, Councillor 1066, High Forester, d. June 24, 1089. He was a cousin of William the Conqueror and one of the commanders of the Norman army at Hastings. For his bravery he received large grants of land in Sussex, Lincolnshire, and several other counties. He quelled insurrections by the Earls of Norfolk and Hereford, and married Gundred, the daughter of the Conqueror. Her mother, Matilda, was queen of England.
2. WILLIAM DE WARREN, Earl of Warren, 2nd Earl of Surrey, Lord of Lewes, etc. Knight, a commander of the King's army, Governor of Rouen, d. May 11, 1138; m. Isabel (Elizabeth), Countess of Leicester. She was daughter of Hugh Magnus, and grand-dau. of Henry I, King of France.
3. REGINALD DE WARREN, (Had a brother William, and two sisters, Ada and Gundred)
4. WILLIAM DE WARREN, son of Reginald, had descendants from father to son:
5. SIR JOHN DE WARREN
6. SIR JOHN DE WARREN
7. SIR EDWARD DE WARREN
8. SIR EDWARD DE WARREN
9. SIR JOHN DE WARREN
10. NICHOLAS DE WARREN
11. SIR LAWRENCE DE WARREN
12. JOHN DE WARREN, Baron of Stockport, 1414-1475.
13. SIR LAWRENCE DE WARREN
14. WILLIAM WARREN
15. JOHN WARREN.
16. JOHN WARREN
17. CHRISTOPHER WARREN
18. WILLIAM WARREN.
19. CHRISTOPHER WARREN, b. in England, m. Alice dau. of Thomas Webb of Sidnam, England. They came to New England about 1630. One son, Rich-

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ard, had previously come on the Mayflower to Plymouth, 1620. Another son, William m. Mary Cutting, dau. of William Cutting, in London. A third son:

20. JOHN WARREN, b. 1585, came to Watertown from England, 1630, accompanied by his family. He became a freeman May 18, 1631 and a selectman. He laid out highways; owned 188 acres of land; was fined for an offense against the laws of baptism; warned in 1658 for not attending worship. Finally he was fined for neglect of worship, 14 Sabbaths—five shillings for each absence. "Old Warren's" house was searched for Quakers, Nov. 6, 1662. His daughter, Mary, m. John Bigelow, and one of their descendants was General Jas. A. Garfield, 1831-81, President of the United States. Another of his four children:

21. DANIEL WARREN, b. in England 1628, m. Mary Barron. Their son:

22. JOHN (Recorded Ensign) b. Mar. 5, 1665-6, d. July 11, 1703; m. Mar. 22, 1682-3, Mary Brown b. Oct. 5, 1662, dau of Jonathan. One of their three children:

23. JOHNNATHAN, b. Apr. 26, 1688; d. Apr. 10, 1732, m. Sarah Whitney b. Mar. 2, 1692. They lived at Weston and had 12 daughters, of whom one:

24. THANKFUL WARREN b. May 23, 1730, m. May 11, 1750, Francis Cutting of Shrewsbury. Their descendant, third in line, Chas. D. Cutting, represented the 43rd generation from Pepin, 600, A. D. (See Cutting)

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V. Francis b. 1728, m. Thankful Warren, 1750.

VI. Zebulon, 1752-1798, m. Abigail Bemis, 1778.

VII. Abijah, 1787- 1864, m. Permelia Ingalls, Dec. 15, 1810.

VIII. Charles Douglass, 1834-1926, m. Mercy Anna Bourne

IX. Francis Harvey, 1872— m. Clara J. Snavley, Oct. 31, 1903.

1. Francis Douglass, b. Jan. 28, 1906, m. Florence Prosser

(1) Charles Douglass, b. Feb. 28, 1930.

2. Theodore Bourne, b. Mar. 30, 1917.

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MYTHICAL ANGLO-SAXON ANCESTORS

Odin, or Woden, the Anglo-Saxon war-god was the supreme deity of all the Teutonic nations. He was a very ancient hero from the East and was represented clad in armor with a drawn sword in his right hand. Wednesday was Woden's daeg, and on that day he was worshipped. Each Saxon tribe had a royal family, believed to be in direct line of descent from Woden; and from this family the tribal kings were always chosen. Tacitus, the Roman historian, and the "Venerable Bede", Anglo-Saxon church historian, are the chief authorities for the early history of England. The mythical line of descent from Woden to Alfred the Great is as follows:

Woden m. Frea; Baeldaeg m. Nanna; Brond; Freawine; Wig; Giwis; Esla; Elesa; Cedric, doubtless a historic personage, d. 534 A. D. King of the West-Saxons (Wessex); Cynrick; Ceawlin; Caedwalla; Cuthwine; Cutha; Ceowald; Cenred; Ingild; Eoppa; Eafa; Eahlmund; Egbert the Great; Ethelwulf; Alfred the Great, 849-901. The last three names are of sufficient historical interest for fuller treatment in the following table of Saxon kings:

THE SAXON KINGS

1. **EGBERT THE GREAT** d. 836, a descendant of Cedric d. 534, passed his early years at the court of Charlemagne; he defeated his neighboring rulers and called his kingdom England. His son,
2. **ETHELWULF**, Anglo-Saxon King of England 839. He defeated the Danes who pillaged London 851; m. dau. of Charles the Bald, King of France and Emperor of Germany; d. Jan. 13, 857. His son,
3. **ALFRED THE GREAT**, King of England, 849-901. He finally defeated the Danes who had made themselves masters of England and reestablished his kingdom. He founded Oxford, compiled a code of laws, and left many writings. Historians praise him as England's best and greatest king. His son,
4. **EDWARD THE ELDER**, d. 924, m. Lady Edgina who commanded her own troops and won victories with

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her husband over both Dane and Briton. He founded Cambridge University and extended his sway over the whole island. Their son,

5. EDMUND I, d. 946, m. Princess Elgiva. He was a good ruler, but was assassinated, and succeeded by his brother. Their son,
6. EDGAR THE PEACEFUL d. July 8 975. His reign was prosperous. The annual demand of tribute to be paid in wolves' heads by the Welsh princes led to the animal's extermination. His son,
7. ETHELRED THE UNREADY. 968-1016, paid tribute to the Danes, lost the city of London, and fled to the Duke of Normandy, his wife's brother. His son,
8. EDMUND IRONSIDES, 989-1016, King of England m. Lady Alghitha, widow of Siegfrið the Dane. Edmund waged war against Canute until both were weary; they then divided England between them. Upon his death Canute became king of England. Edmund's son,
9. Edward the Exile m. Agatha, daughter of Jaroslaus the Halt, Grand Duke of Russia and his wife Engerherde (Dau. of Olaus the Bold, King of Norway). Jaroslaus the Halt was the son of Vladimir I, first Czar of Russia.
10. MARGARET d. Nov. 1093, dau. of Edward, m. Malcolm III, King of Scotland. Their son,
11. DAVID I (St. David) d. May 23, 1153, King of Scotland m. Maud. Their son,
12. HENRY, Prince of Scotland, d. 1152, m. Ada, dau. of William de Warren.

THE CZARS OF RUSSIA

1. RURIC d. 879 A. D., Northman Viking, who came to rule over Russia at the invitation of the Slavs. His son,
2. IGOR d. 945 m. Olga. Waged constant war, making expeditions as far south as Constantinople.
3. SVIATOSLAF d. 972. Loved war even more than his father, but was defeated at Constantinople.
4. VLADIMIR THE GREAT, first czar of Russia, d. 1015. Had six wives and a dozen sons. Killed his brother

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- to get the throne; worshipped in his youth the Slavic gods, but finally adopted the Greek Church and was sainted. Founded many churches and schools and fought few battles in his later years.
5. YAROSLAV, also defeated at Constantinople, m. the daughter of Olaus, King of Norway, who d. 1000 A. D.
 6. LADY ANNE m. Henry I, King of France, who d. 1060.
 7. HUGH THE GREAT, Count of Vermandois, joined the First Crusade 1096.
 8. ISABEL DE VERMANDOIS m. (1st) Robert, Baron de Belmont, (2nd) Wm. de Warren. (See Beaumont and Warren)

CRUSADERS AND SAINTS

Count Hugh, father of Isabel de Vermandois, was a member of the First Crusade, which under the lead of Geoffrey with an army of 600,000 men, fought their way through Palestine and finally in 1099 took by storm the City of Jerusalem. He lost his life in the undertaking, as also in later crusades did Sir Robert Beaumont and Saher de Quincy—all ancestors of Thankful Warren. Several of her ancestors were canonized as saints, some in the Greek and some in the Roman Church.

ISABEL DE VERMANDOIS

Isabel de Vermandois, daughter of Hugh the Great, the Crusader, was twice married, first to Sir Robert de Beaumont, companion of William the Conqueror at Hastings, and secondly to William de Warren, 2nd Earl of Surrey. There were children by both marriages and the descendants of the first marriage intermarried after fifteen generations with those of the second. Moreover the descendants of the second marriage also intermarried after 20 generations, with the final result that Thankful Warren, the wife of Francis Cutting, is a descendant of both of Isabel's husbands and of at least three of her children. Since both of the husbands were men of great distinction, and since Ada married the esteemed Prince Henry of

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Scotland, Thankful's ancient ancestry is especially brilliant.

SIR ROBERT DE BEAUMONT

1. SIR ROBERT DE BEAUMONT, Viscount of Leicester, Lord of Beaumont, accompanied Wm. the Conqueror to England, and in the Battle of Hastings led the first charge. For his display of valor in breaking Harold's lines he was most generously rewarded by the gift of a hundred lordships, earldoms, and titles, so that he exceeded all the other Norman nobles in riches and power. He was the son of Roger, an earl of Normandy. He m. Isabel de Vermandois, a descendant of the kings of France and of the Russian Czars. He was born about 1050, d. June 5, 1118. He was chief minister of two English kings and commanded a division of the army.
2. SIR ROBERT DE BEAUMONT, 2nd Earl of Leicester, Knight, Justice of England, Lord of Poci, 1104-1168, m. Lady Amicia, dau of the Lord of Breteine, Earl of Norfolk.
3. SIR ROBERT DE BEAUMONT, 3rd Earl of Leister, Knight, Lord High Steward, crusader, etc. 1135-1196, m. Lady Petronilla, heiress of Hinkley.
4. MARGARET m. Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, crusader 1218, d. on the journey to Jerusalem, 1219.
5. HAWISE m. Hugh de Vare, 4th Earl of Oxford, Great High Chamberlain, d. 1263.
6. ROBERT DE VARE, 5th Earl of Oxford, d. 1296, m. Alice de Saunford.
7. ALPHONSUS DE VARE m. Jane Foliot.
8. JOHN DE VARE, 7th Earl of Oxford, fought at Cressey, killed at Rheims, 1360 m. Maud Clare.
9. MARGARET d. 1369 m. Sir John Devereaux, killed 1402.
10. ELIZABETH m. Sir John Milbourne.
11. SIMON MILBOURNE m. Jane, dau. Sir Ralph Baskerville.
12. BLANCHE m. James Whitney.
13. SIR ROBERT WHITNEY, K. B. m. Margaret Wye.
14. SIR ROBERT WHITNEY, knighted 1553, d. 1567, m.

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Sybil Baskerville.

15. ROBERT WHITNEY m. Elizabeth Morgan.
16. THOMAS WHITNEY of Lambeth Marsh, London, d. Apr. 1637, m. Mary Bray.
17. JOHN WHITNEY b. 1589, bap. July 20, 1592 at St. Margaret's Westminster; m. Elinor. Took his wife and five sons to New England, 1635; d. at Watertown May 11, 1673.
18. JOHNATHON WHITNEY b. 1634, m. Lydia Jones.
19. JOHNATHON WHITNEY m. Sarah Hapgood of Sherburne.
20. SARAH WHITNEY b. Mar. 2, 1692, m. Johnathon Warren.
21. THANKFUL WARREN m. Francis Cutting (See Cutting).

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- V. Francis b. 1728, m. Thankful Warren, 1750.
- VI. Zebulon, 1752-1798, m. Abigail Bemis, 1778.
- VII. Abijah, 1787- 1864, m. Permelia Ingalls, Dec. 15, 1810.
- VIII. Charles Douglass, 1834-1926, m. Mercy Anna Bourne
- IX. James Arthur, 1883— m. Margaret White, Mar. 16, 1914.
 1. Arthur Graham, b. Jan. 4, 1915.
 2. Barbara Anne, b. May 30, 1917.

COUSINS

Through various ancestors, Charlemagne, Prince Henry, John Whitney, etc numerous interesting cousins of the Cuttings may be traced. Thus for instance, Calvin Coolidge was the 36th cousin of C. D. Cutting through common descent from the ancestor Charlemagne; George Washington was his 21st cousin, since both were descendants in parallel lines from Sir Robert Belmont. His father, Abijah Cutting, was the 5th cousin of Eli Whitney, inventor. Among other famous cousins of the family whose connection we have traced may be mentioned: Grover Cleveland, Garfield, U. S. Grant, Harrison, Lincoln, Taft, David Starr Jordan, Dewey, Dr. Wilbur of Stanford, J. P. Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller, Robt. E. Lee, Shakespeare, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Emerson, Holmes, Hawthorne, Lowell, and alas. Benedict Arnold.

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VII

ST. JOHN

- A. Peter b. 1767, Norwalk, Conn., m. (1st) 1793, Rachel Jones.
1. Chauncey born April 12, 1794 died Jan. 1, 1853.
2. Smith born Oct. 8, 1795 died June 1, 1853
3. Cyrus born Oct. 31, 1799 died 1857
4. Ephriam b. July 12, 1803.
5. Amos born July 12 1803
Peter m. (2nd) 1805, Esther Hoyt b. Sept. 19, 1765.
6. Isaac b. May 12, 1806, d. July 23, 1883.
- I. Deacon Isaac St. John b. May 12, 1806, d. July 23, 1883.
m. Rhoda Lindsley, b. May 21, 1810, d. Mar. 20, 1871.
1. Esther b. Jan. 21, 1836, d. Oct. 19, 1916, m. Partch.
2. Mary Ann b. Dec. 4, 1837, d. June 3, 1869.
3. Emma b. Jan. 5, 1840, d. Jan. 8, 1924.
4. Aaron b. Dec. 17, 1841, d. Feb. 24, 1931.
5. Benjamin St. John b. Dec. 10, 1848, m. Louise Upson.
- II. Aaron, 1841-1931, m. Alma Ricker, Dec. 17, 1868.
1. Raymond R. b. Nov. 22, 1869.
2. Rhoda E. b. Oct. 17, 1871, m. Edward B. Reed,
1850-1900.
3 Amy B. b. Apr. 8, 1874, m. Chas. A. Barnes, 1871.
4. Ruth E. b. Nov. 14, 1883, m. Duncan Calder.
5. Paul St. John (adopted) b. Sept. 17, 1892, m. Mary
Gibson.
Irvin Arthur b. June 26, 1925.
- III. Raymond, b. 1869, m. Arna L. Dupuis.
1. Marjorie, b. Feb. 13, 1905, m. Colin Campbell.
2. Kenneth, b. Sept. 11, 1909, m. Marie Timmins.
- II. Benjamin b. Dec. 10, 1848, m. Louise Upson born Sept.
17, 1847, died April 13, 1923. Children:
Samuel born May 31, 1884 only lived a few hours.
Royal Upson born Sept. 10, 1889 m. Sept. 15, 1920 Eliza-
beth Gail Casad.

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Mary Ann, 1837-1869, m. C. D. Cutting (See Cutting).

Esther St. John b. Jan. 21, 1836, m. Mar. 24, 1867, Homer W.

Partch b. Sept. 26, 1834

George Enos Partch b. May 19, 1869.

Benjamin Warren born June 9, 1871

Grace E. born Feb. 3, 1873

Mary born March 21, 1876

George Enos married Hannah Taylor Sept. 3, 1895

Wallace Taylor, their child b. Feb. 16, 1899.

Later in China George married Julia.

Mary Partch m. Geo. W. Wilkins July 18, 1900.

Ruth born July 1, 1902, George Jr., Margaret Aug. 10, 1904 and George Jr. married. Margaret has three children.

Geo. Jr. b. Jan. 4, 1910, m. and had a son.

Ruth has never married.



BENJAMIN ST. JOHN

CUTTING KIN

JAMESTOWN

by Benjamin St. John

When we arrived, Iowa was, for the most part a rolling treeless prairie, with, however, some trees along the streams. On the big Wapsie the woods ran north from Riceville perhaps ten miles, and south until it emptied into the Mississippi, or possibly the Iowa River. There were no trees on the little Wapsie until one went farther down. Crane Creek had trees for a mile and a half north of Saratoga, then a stretch of prairie nine or ten miles to Howard Center on the Little Turkey, then prairie to New Oregon, later Cresco, on the Turkey River.

You ask me to tell you about father and Aaron. Father worked on the farm, in the woods winters, and in the spring, as a young man, made a number of trips rafting lumber on the Delaware river to Philadelphia.

When I was a boy about six or seven, he sold the farm and with a cousin bought a tannery in the village of Walton.

After two, possibly three, years Cousin Roswell (we called him uncle because he had married mother's sister, Caroline) wanted to quit the tanning business, and as father had neither the money to buy his share, nor the experience to run the tannery himself, there was nothing to do but sell out which they did, to a Mr. Bull, who also bought the house in which we lived.

What to do next was the question, go back to farming in New York, or go West to some of the fertile lands in Illinois, or possibly beyond the Mississippi to Iowa. An uncle, Amos, had gone to Kansas with his family and two nephews, to help save it from becoming a slave state. Father was not inclined to join him, but finally decided to go West and look for land. Hearing of the land sale in Iowa he went there to see what was to be found. The sale was to be held at Osage in the spring of 1857. At Saratoga he found the Seelys who had lived not far from Walton and stopped there to look around. He found what suited him at the head of Crane Creek, three miles N. W. from Saratoga.

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There were several ponds of water, and the land seemed fertile. He filed on a quarter section, went to Osage bought the land for \$1.25 an acre and later bought an 80 for \$2.50 an acre.

He wrote to Aaron Lindsley, mother's brother, in Beaver Dam, Wis., to come and build a house. He bought a yoke of oxen, a wagon and began hauling lumber for the house from Chickasaw about 25 miles away. The lumber was oak for the frame and shingles, bass wood for siding. Uncle Aaron came and built the house 16x24 a story and a half high. Fortunately the house was painted which preserved it for many years. Basswood soon warped and decayed without paint. He hired Mr. Chamberlain to break a few acres and prepare for the move in the spring.

How did we go? By wagon from Walton to Hancock, twenty-five miles away, where we took the N. Y. & Erie R. R. We stopped in Erie which at that time was the terminus of that road. The next day we took another train for Chicago, from there to Milwaukee, and from there to Prairie du Chien, the terminus of the road. Crossing the river by ferry, we stayed all night in MacGregor and from there by stage to Saratoga stopping over night at Decorah. It was forty miles from there to Saratoga. There was a double seated surrey in which father and mother, Esther and I rode. There was a four horse stage in which Aaron, Mary and Emma rode with several men passengers. The road was muddy, there were many sloughs and beyond Howard Center no bridges. At every slough the men had to get out and walk. About half way from Howard Center to Saratoga, one of the men said "I'm getting tired of this. If I knew the road, I should be in favor of going on ahead for we can travel faster than the horses." Father said, "I know the way and would be glad to go with you." He went back to tell mother. She hated to see him go, for the two drivers had a bottle of whiskey and every time they stopped would take a drink. Father did not know this, and mother had no way of telling him without letting the driver overhear. So father and the men went on leaving Aaron and the girls in the stage, mother, Esther

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and I in the surrey. It got dark long before we reached Saratoga, the horses were tired out not having been changed at New Oregon. I got drowsy and fell asleep, missing the adventure that followed. About a mile east of Saratoga was a big slough with no bridge. We got through with the lighter rig, but the stage with the four horses stuck in the middle. The drivers finally got the horses unhitched and out on solid ground, but when they tried to hitch on again were too drunk to know what they were about got everything tangled up. He told Aaron and the girls he "guessed they would have to walk the rest of the way." So they climbed over the high dash board. Aaron helped them walk the wagon tongue to dry land and they walked the rest of the way. About half way they met Mr. Seeley with a lantern to see what had happened. This was their introduction to pioneer life in Iowa. I have always regretted that I missed that episode by being asleep.

When we got to the hotel we found that the men who had gone ahead, had already had supper and were ready for bed. In the morning we saw prairie chickens on the ridge west of the hotel, and heard the musical "Um-bum-boo" of the cocks and the softer chuckling of the hens. Aaron went out with a shot gun, but they flew away long before he got in range. That day father walked over to the Big Wapsie where the oxen had been kept through the winter and brought them with the wagon. They were big fellows. Bright a brindle ox weighed 1800 pounds and was a very vigorous and aggressive animal who liked to have his own way. One of his tricks was to pull or push Buck out of the way, so the wagon would run over a boulder and give us a jolt. A sense of humor? Maybe, but he seemed to enjoy it.

The next day we all got into the wagon and drove to our new home three miles N. W. of Saratoga. It was not lathed or plastered and there was no furniture except a small rocking chair, mother's favorite, when she sat and sewed or knit. In a day or two father and Aaron made a plain table and a small bookcase. Later chairs and a settee were bought from a man who

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lived on what was afterward the Page place. He made them himself and believe he was some relation to your uncle Mr. Chandler.

A good many of the ridges were covered with hazel brush and sometimes little groves of poplars. Those on the Gleason place grew to some size. It was a favorite place for rabbits. Gleason was one of those who bought land in the sale of 1857 when most of the land in Howard and Mitchell counties was sold for \$1.25 per acre. I think he never made any improvements on it except to prove up. Your father bought it later and broke up some of it.

There was one feature of the country that was of interest to me. We called them gopher knolls. They were from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, the center about a foot and a half above the level. The ground was fine and mellow upon which weeds of different sorts grew a darker green than the grass. They dotted the prairies at intervals from ten to twenty rods apart and made a pleasant variety to the landscape. They were supposed to have been made by pocket gophers, and yet strangely enough we seldom found their small mounds on these knolls. I have often wondered about them.

There were no elk in the country when we moved there, but there had been a few years earlier. A severe winter a year or two before we came, with deep snow and a hard crust, which would break under their weight, made them an easy prey to hunters and wolves. We used to find their horns on the prairies, some old and brittle, others well preserved as if dropped recently. There were a few deer in the woods above Saratoga, and a few times two or three passed a quarter of a mile from the house on their way to the groves on the Wapsie.

Once father and Aaron saw one where they were cutting wood above Saratoga, but they had no gun and we never shot one. Mr. Sigler, a tall raw boned early settler from Kentucky, usually got one or two each winter with his long rifle.

He and his wife were interesting characters. They had kept ahead of civilization, had never seen a railroad train. Neither could read or write and she

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had no use for "book larnin" They had quite a family of children who did get a little schooling and some of them turned out to be fairly good citizens. One of them, Sally, was in father's Sunday School class in 1857 and became much interested. The next spring when we all came, she was sick, and soon died and father and Mr. Seely conducted the funeral service. Perhaps this is a good place to get the time of arrival straight. Your father, with some of his brothers-in-law came from eastern Iowa in 1856. His brother James, from Boston, was with them. He filed on the quarter section later owned by Marshall Fox and put up a steam saw mill near where the Fox house now stands. The logs had to be brought from the big Wapsie. They built a small cabin and stayed there all winter, a very severe one, and sawed some lumber, perhaps enough to build each of them a small house. The engine and mill were still there when we moved to Iowa in the spring of 1858 but was never used. I think James must have stayed until after the land sale in 1857. He filed on the quarter, borrowed the money of father to pay for it, but soon after returned to Boston, where he became a photographer, also engaged in several speculative adventures, some of which brought him a small fortune but most of which left him stranded. When he was an old man, poor and ill, your father went to Boston to see him, and he died not long afterward. I think he had a wife, but no children. Incidentally, when he left Iowa he made Capt. Bennett his agent with power of attorney. Besides what he owed father he left a debt for board with the Rice brothers, while the saw mill was being built. They filed an attachment on the land, and got judgment. I have forgotten details, but father thought Capt. Bennett had acted dishonestly in letting the claim be filed in a way that preceeded father's claim. After the family came to Iowa there was a suit which was decided in the Rices favor, but they did give father a certain amount of lumber for fencing. There were one or two other cases where father lost money loaning it to pay for land. However, this has nothing to do with genealogy and I will drop it.

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We needed a cow and we had heard that a man by the name of Goff, four miles north had fresh cows for sale, so one morning father went to see what he could find. He did not come home that night and I was greatly worried for Goff and W. Y. Wells were supposed to be part of a gang of horse thieves. I conjured up all sorts of terrible things that might have happened.

If mother was anxious she did not show it and comforted me as well as she could. The next morning about the middle of the forenoon we saw father coming across the prairie leading a cow with a small calf following. When he came to the house we all went out to see what he had brought. She was small, had no horns, half a tail and the tips of her ears gone, the terrible cold of two winters before had dealt very unkindly with her. As we stood looking at her, father said to Aaron, "Well what do you think of her?" "I think she looks like the last end of hard times," he said. I think he was a little bit homesick. Kate proved to be one of the best cows we ever had. She was very gentle, easy to milk and gave a brimming pail full of rich milk. We had all we wanted of milk and cream, and she gave us seven pounds of butter every week.

And my worry? All for nothing as most of them turn out to be. When father reached the Goff place he found Kate had just had a calf which he thought would be too weak to walk the four miles, so he stayed all night and came home the next morning. Later we had another cow from the same herd, but she was not nearly so good as Kate. This doesn't have much to do with the Cutting family, but it was a part of our early life in Iowa.

You ask about prairie fires—we had many of them in the first years, some beautiful especially at night, sometimes dangerous and destructive. One I remember vividly. I think in the fall of 1860. We had a small crop of wheat and oats, enough for one setting. The threshing machine came one morning and finished about 3 p. m. A side fire had been burning in the north, perhaps a mile and a half away. A side fire was what was left after a head fire had gone through.

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They burned on each side steadily but not rapidly as long as there was little wind and it blew from the same direction the head fire had come. This one had been burning in that way for several days.

I had gone to Mr. Seeley's to get an old sow and drive her home. About an hour after the threshers had left the wind suddenly shifted into the north changing the side fire into a head fire with a two mile or more frontage. It swept over the country faster than a horse could run. I was nearly half way home when it passed on both sides of me, our farm having divided it. To the west of me it was racing down a slough where the grass was two or three feet high. It was both magnificent and terrible. I think the flames must have been at least 25 feet high racing forward over the top of the grass, leaving behind a mass of flame two or three rods wide that burned the grass to the very roots covering the ground with a black soot. I was in no special danger, but to be on the safe side I lit a match and burned a place big enough for me and the pig to stand and in a few minutes I found a place where I could jump through the side line fire, (the grass was not as high here) so we got safely home, only to find that the straw stack had been burned while I was gone. They saw the fire coming, plowed a double line of furrows, and set fire to the grass between, but the wind whipped it over the furrows into the stack. Father mourned the loss of that straw. He had counted on it for bedding and for the cattle to feed on through the winter. The men with the threshing machine were going to another place two miles north when they saw the fire coming over the ridge straight for them. The grass was high, they had only one match, but fortunately it lighted, and they burned a place big enough for the machine and horses and the only damage was scorching the horses manes and tails, the men's beards and blistering the paint on the machine. If that one match had failed it would have been a tragedy.

I must tell a little of our thunder storms. The summer of 1858 was a very wet one and we had many thunder storms, and I shall never forget the one that

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came the evening of July 3rd. Mary was teaching in Round Grove and wanted to come home that night. Emma and I went for her with the ox team. Some dark green clouds being in the west, ominous and forbidding. We reached the school at four and went to her boarding place near by.

The people urged us to stay till the storm was over, but we decided to get home if possible, before it broke. I hurried the oxen all I could and we got home just in time to unyoke the oxen when it came. Wind, constant flashes of lightning, terrific thunder claps and pouring rain. The wind died down after while, but the thunder and lightning lasted nearly all night. Just before dark we saw in the north west what looked like a waterspout picture which we had seen in a geography.

It twisted and writhed like a snake as it swept along, its lower end out of sight behind the ridge a mile away. Probably a cyclone but we never heard of any damage done by it. The county was sparsely settled which may have accounted for it.

How the rest felt I never knew but I was terrified and hid my face in mother's lap. I don't remember that she said anything, but she stroked my hair gently, and I was comforted; but I never saw a dark cloud without feeling something of that same terror. In the morning when we got out to look, the creek, usually only a foot or so wide, was like a river three or four rods wide and deep enough in the center to have floated a flat bottomed steamboat. That was some thunder storm, only once or twice since have I seen one that came any where near equaling it.

This story is getting out of bounds, but I wonder how much you remember of the winters and the blizzards that often swept down on us from the north-west? Especially severe where we lived. We planted groves which after a few years helped to break the force of the wind and snow, but in the early years they were sometimes pretty fierce.

I should like to tell you of the sand hill cranes, the ducks and occasionally flocks of geese that settled for

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a night on our pond, also the snipe, plovers, and above all the prairie chickens that came by hundreds in the fall to feed on the grain fields. None of us were great hunters, but we had many a meal from the young chickens, not a few ducks, and occasionally a goose or two.

But I must pass these, interesting as they might be, and answer one question about my schooling. There were no schools nearer than five or six miles, and for the first two years after we came to Iowa I had very little schooling except the little my sisters taught me. I think it was the third winter when it was decided we ought to have a school. It met in our house in an upstairs bedroom with two beds in it. My sister Mary was the teacher and there were three scholars, Charley Seeley, George Meeker and myself. They were both younger than I and walked two miles and back each day.

The next winter the school was held in deacon Seeley's house and his daughter Jennie was the teacher, and Charley Seeley and I were the only pupils.

By the next winter, when I was 15, Charley Seeley had moved away and there was no school. Indeed, I had lost all desire for schooling. My highest ambition was to go to the woods and see how big a load I could cut and haul home. There had been a windfall some miles south of Riceville. Some of it had been burned, but there was much left and people from many miles away were getting their supply of wood from there. It was eight miles from us and a good days work to cut a load and haul it home. Once I got a log three feet in diameter which with a few smaller sticks made a big load. There was a bare spot in front of your house and I nearly got stuck, but my faithful horses, Kate and Jenny pulled it over and we got safely home.

The next summer, the Jamestown schoolhouse was built and Mrs. Mildrum was the teacher. I wonder if you remember? She had been teaching in a young ladies Seminary in New York before she married Mr. Mildrum and came to Iowa. She was a fine character and a splendid teacher and that winter my desire for an education was awakened and I went the

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second winter for perhaps four months. The next winter I went to Chester Center where my brother-in-law, Homer W. Partch was teaching. He was a good teacher and I made good progress in the common branches. I worked for my board at a Mr. Edmunds who had two girls in school. They lived in Minnesota across the upper Iowa river and I drove a pair of steers that took us all to school.

The winter following that Mrs. Mildrum had a select school in Riceville and I attended that, boarding at C. D. Cutting's. The next winter I taught a small school in Saratoga, boarding at home going horse back, as I did when going to Jamestown school. That was my education until I was converted and decided to become a minister.

In the fall of 1870 I went to Grinnell and was there six years, two in the preparatory school, four in the college course graduating in 1876.

I taught the school in Jamestown the next winter and in the fall went to Yale for my Theological training, graduating in May 1880. In the same month I was married to Louise Upson of Kensington, Conn. We started immediately for Iowa visiting a few days in Walton with relatives, in Cleveland a few days with cousins of Louise. While there Garfield was nominated for President greatly to the joy of his fellow citizens in Cleveland.

From there we went directly to Iowa. We had to change cars at Milwaukee, not having taken the sleeper at Chicago. A G. A. R. convention had just adjourned, hundreds were waiting. When the cars were finally opened, there was a rush for seats, and by the time we got in every one was taken. Some one gave Louise a seat. I sat on my suit-case until some got off. The train was so heavily loaded, that we kept losing time. We reached Cresco at 3 p. m. instead of 12 noon.

Your father was waiting for us, took us to Aaron Kimball's for lunch, then we started on our twenty-five mile ride through mud from three to six inches deep. It took us nearly seven hours, and we got to your house about 10 p. m. Aunt Louise was fond of

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horses and pitied them more than herself. The family was up waiting for us; Uncle Aaron's folks were there and we had a hearty welcome. Aunt Louise was sick for several days, but when she recovered we went to Grinnell and stayed with Albert Shaw, his mother and sister.

I preached one Sunday at Kellogg 11 miles west of Grinnell. The next Sunday I went to Eldon 12 miles east of Ottumwa, a railroad town where the Central Pacific had a road house. The church was newly organized; they were building; there was no resident pastor in the place so I accepted their call, and we were there three years. I was ordained and the house dedicated in 1880.

Our next church was at Britt in Hancock Co. but after a year a new enterprise that had been started in North Des Moines gave us a call which was accepted. The organization was recognized by Council in 1884 and we were there 13 and one half years in all, built a new church and saw the membership increase to two hundred. Then I was asked to serve as General Missionary for Iowa and spent a year and a half in that work.

From there to Fayette in N. E. Iowa. A small town with a small M. E. college, called Upper Iowa University. Quite a few of the students attended our church, we had good audiences, and many friends, in both churches; in some ways one of our pleasantest pastorates.

The severe winters and a growing throat trouble made a change to a warmer climate seem necessary if I was to continue preaching much longer. So we came to California in the fall of 1905, stayed at Benicia 11 years, resigned, took a 5 months vacation visiting in Colorado, Walton, N. Y., Conn., Massachusetts and Little Deer Isle, Maine. On our return we went to Woodside where I was pastor almost 18 years. Aunt Louise passed away in 1923 since which I have been alone most of the time.

Left Woodside in 1934, and since then have lived at 603 Waverley St., Palo Alto. I preached for 52 years, or to include two years in a small chapel five

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miles from New Haven, while a student, 54 years—a pretty good record so far as years go, as for results, only the future can tell.

I think this answers most of your questions, except possibly the one about the Spirit Lake massacre. That, we must have known about at the time, but it made no special impression, so far as I remember, when in General Missionary work I spent a night at Spirit Lake. There was a big storm that flattened tents, blew down trees and sent us, 16 or more, into the home of a woman who had lived there at the time of the massacre and who had a museum of relics she had gathered at different times. As there were no beds for us to sleep in, she allowed us to visit the museum where there were many interesting things to see, but I do not seem to remember details.

We did however have an Indian scare during the time of the Civil War when there was an uprising of Indians at New Ulm, Minnesota, and some settlers killed. The uprising was soon quelled, several Indians were arrested, confined at Fort Snelling and some were hanged.

But the effects were wide spread. Many settlers packed their goods in covered wagons, abandoned their homes and started East. The panic spread as they went, many joined them and for days, the road past our place was lined with families in full flight.

The wildest rumors prevailed. At Osage and Mitchell it was reported that the Indians had entered Iowa and were sweeping everything before them killing and burning. At Riceville the report was that Osage and Mitchell had been destroyed and the people murdered; at New Oregon, it was Riceville and Saratoga that had suffered, and in Decorah it was the country about New Oregon.

Living as we did off from the main road, we heard nothing until we went over to Deacon Seeley's to meeting. There we saw the wagons going by in a steady stream. At the close of the meeting Gilbert Rice came to get volunteers to join a company to fight

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Indians. Uncle Aaron put his name down and they met once or twice for drill.

We had left grandmother Lindsley at home alone and we were afraid she would be very much alarmed. When we told her she only laughed. She had lived in Wisconsin when there were Indians; they had a similar scare which terrified people, but no damage was done. She thought this might be the same and it turned out so. The uprising in New Ulm was soon quelled. No Indians got anywhere near the Iowa line.

Just the same, for days after I watched the ridge a mile west of us, imagining that any moment I might see a band of Indians swooping down on us, to kill, burn and destroy.

You ask about father. He was born near Walton, N. Y. on a farm. His father's name was Peter, also his grandfather. I think it was his father Peter who came from Norwalk, Connecticut to buy land and built the old fashioned farm house in which he lived with his family. Father was the youngest of seven children and his father, Peter made this riddle about him: "Isaac was the oldest son, the youngest son, the only, and the seventh son". The explanation was simple. He was the oldest and only son of his mother, the seventh and youngest of his father, who had been married twice, or really three times. There were six sons and one daughter in the family:

After his marriage, he sometimes bought venison, poultry, butter and eggs, drove over the Catskill mountains to the Hudson river and took them to New York by boat.

Once the weather turned warm and he had a saddle or two of venison that was in danger of spoiling, but a wealthy woman who was giving a large party, came into the market looking for *ripe* venison. Father had just what she wanted and got a good price for what he was afraid might be a total loss.

I think one of the main reasons for the change was to give the children a better education. Esther had already attended Walton academy for a year or two, working for her board. The others, except my-

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self had learned about all they could at the district school—in fact had not been in school for a year or more. So, when we moved, all but Esther went to the academy and were there for two years, possibly three. I was in the primary department, the others in higher grades, and it was here Aaron got whatever schooling he had, though he learned a great deal by reading, and always had original ideas of his own. After we moved to Iowa, he taught school for a couple of winters before he was married and two or three terms in the winter after that. I studied reading, writing, spelling, geography, a small book on physics, and mental arithmetic. I wonder if you ever saw or heard of Coburn's mental arithmetic?

There was one book for primary scholars, another for those older. No written arithmetic was taught until after a pretty thorough course in these. Some of the problems were hard and one had to think intently to solve them without slate, pencil or paper. It was very good discipline. But enough of the Academy and its methods.

I spent a good deal of my play time around the tannery and was much interested in the machinery. for grinding the hemlock bark, the rolling mill etc. I

I used to play a good deal with Jimmie Burns, an Irish boy, whose father worked in the tannery. One day we were playing churning in one of the vats half full of the liquor in which the hides were placed for tanning. We had a plunger used for stirring up the liquor before the hides were put in.

Jimmy stood on one side of the vat and I on the other, churning up and down. Whether he was mischievous, or just careless, I never knew, but he let go of the handle, and I went head over heels into the vat behind, which was half full of a mixture of lime and hen manure in which hides were put to loosen the hair. I must have turned over and come to the top. Jimmie cried out and his father working near, came and pulled me out. I ran home to mother a sight to behold, but suffered no harm to my eyes nor had I swallowed any of the nasty stuff.

If Mr. Burns had not been near, the probabilities

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are that I would not have lived to be ninety years old—
But enough of the tannery.

A few words on the general line of the St. Johns may not be out of place.

Traditions of our family are that four brothers, on account of the persecution of the Huguenots came to America about 1630 and one of them, Matthias, settled in Norwalk, Conn., and from him our branch descended. There is a St. John book which I saw for a few minutes only in 1916. I have wished many times I had a copy which was the line from Matthias as far down as our generation.

Few months ago Ray sent me a compilation purporting to trace the line from the time of Wm. the Conqueror.

The St. Johns lived in Normandy and in 1066 when Wm. invaded England a Sir Wm. St. John went with him and settled in England. Tracing the line farther it says that Matthias St. John came from England to America in 1631 or 1632, settled first in Dorchester, Mass., then in Windsor Conn., and from there to Norwalk, Conn. According to this, Matthias came from England, but I think it is quite possible that he with others come from Normandy to England and from there to America. The name was spelled in various ways Seynt, Sainte, Seint, also Sention, Senchou, Sinjin etc.

It is interesting to think that the family can trace its history from as early as 1660 but I was most interested in one or two paragraphs which I will quote.

"They have been noted for their energy, industry, integrity, piety, perseverance, patience, fortitude, courage, loyalty, initiative and leadership." If true and I believe it is, substantially, it is something to be proud of, and thankful for.

Well, I have kept on until I am sure you will be bored, but maybe you will find a few grains of wheat among the chaff. If so I shall be glad. No doubt I have left out some things you wished to know, but I have tried to give you a little glimpse of Iowa as it was in the early days.

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It was late in the spring and father was anxious to get grain sowed. We had a few acres in wheat and oats, but it was a wet season and there was nothing to harvest. Eleven bushels of small potatoes and fifteen of turnips was our crop that first year.

Aug. 20, 1939, Benjamin St. John, in his 90th year, preached a vigorous sermon in the Campbells church in which he maintained that the ten commandments of Moses were still sound, and applicable to modern life.

ST. JOHN, Aaron, 1841-1931, was born in Walton, N. Y. and attended grammar school and academy there. Although but a lad of 16 when the family moved to the Iowa frontier, he did a man's full work with ax and plow. He married Alma Ricker Dec. 17, 1868, and was secretary of the school board for 30 years. For a time he taught school and finally purchased a farm of his own near Riceville. There he lived until 1909, and then moved to Weld County, Colo. He died at Fort Collins Feb. 24, 1931.

ST. JOHN, Alma (Ricker) b. Apr. 29, 1851, m. Aaron St. John Dec. 17, 1868. She was five years old at the time of the "Cutting migration" to Jamestown. She taught school, was librarian of the township, and even after marriage was supply teacher on occasion at the Jamestown school. She was an active leader in the missionary work of the Riceville church. She helped the writer of this genealogy learn his multiplication tables. On one of his numerous boyhood visits to the St. John farm, the writer climbed a maple tree and got so far out on a limb that it broke and brought him abruptly to the ground. Somewhat shaken, he picked himself up and went to the house to report the damage to the tree.

"I'm glad it was the limb and not your head that was broken", laughed his cousin.

In 1909 Alma and Aaron St. John moved west to Colorado, and finally went to live with their daughter, Rhoda Reed, at Fort Collins, Colo.

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EARLY IOWA DIARY

The following extracts from the diaries of Mary Ann St. John and her mother or sister, written during the first year spent in Iowa, 1858, shows the spirit of the pioneers. The journal begins in Walton, N. Y. and shows the contrast between life in New England and upon the western frontier. The first five months are apparently written by Mary and then, when she went away to teach, continued by one of her sisters.

JANUARY. Father and mother have gone to Delhi to-day, are not coming home until to-morrow. Esther went to church meeting this afternoon (Thursday). Emma has gone to singing school this evening. Considerable sleigh-riding to-day. Have been to the exercises at the Academy. Emma and several other girls went to take a ride with Mr. Whitney; we saw the northern lights. Aaron and Benny staid at home this evening (Saturday), the rest of us went to meeting. Have all been to meeting all day and again this evening (Sunday). A traveling agent for the American Board preached all day- -also in the evening. Went to school to-day (Monday) through mud and rain. The girls and Aaron have been to singing school. Uncle Roswell and wife have been here this evening. Aaron is writing compositions. Mr. F. took a load of young folks, mostly teachers and scholars, to the stone school-house, from there to West Point Rock, and then home, drove around the square twice. Emma and I have been over to Widow Ogden's party; there were a good many there and I enjoyed myself well. Came home before eleven. This is the middle of the term and Emma and I are not going to school any more. Emma set a bad example to-day.

FEBRUARY. We washed this afternoon (Monday). Emma and Aaron went to singing school. We have been packing our things to-day; father had an auction for the purpose of selling our furniture. Most things sold as well as could be expected. Emma and I are going to stay at Isaac's. We have been around to the store trading to-day, will stay with Lottie to-night. The last Sabbath we are to spend in W. So we are to

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leave all its precious privileges for new and untried scenes. Exercises very interesting all day, but our hearts are sad. Aaron is up the brook. To-day we are to uncle Ra part of the time and part to Cousin Gabriel's. We are fixing our things to start to-morrow.

MARCH. We started from Walton (New York) to-day. (Mar. 2, 1858) about eleven o'clock and got to Mr. Leonard's about five in the afternoon. Uncle Re came down with us. It was rather cold part of the way. We took the cars for the West. Today is the first time I was ever in a car in my life. I like it first rate. Arrived at Dunkirk about 4 o'clock this morning (Thurs.) On to Pierpont; visited all day with cousins; several more days of visiting. To-day (Mar. 9) we rode till about one when we arrived in Chicago. We took an omnibus and went to the Depot, waited about two hours and got onto the cars again and rode till about nine. Took an omnibus and went to the Walker House; staid all night and until noon. We visit Uncle Moses, Uncle Aaron, and Uncle Paul, and went to meeting on Sunday. Rain. I went down town this morning and had a tooth pulled. More visiting. Aaron went fishing, caught six fish. Washing this forenoon and put our clothes a soak on account of rain. Ironed and packed ready to start Monday morning. Meeting to-day. (Sunday). Took the cars (Monday) and came to Milwaukee. Cars to Prairie du Chien, got there about nine in the evening—to the hotel. Crossed the river this morning and took the stage to Decorah, arriving about nine in the evening.

APRIL. Reached New Oregon for dinner. Got stuck in the mud a mile from Mr. Seely's and Emma and I walked to the house. Father has been after his oxen today and the rest of us staid to Mr. Seely's. Went out to take a walk. Father, mother, Benny, and I are with Mr. Seely. Hard wind all day. Had a ride after the oxen. All came over home this morning (Apr. 6), except mother; unpacked some of our things and made up two beds. It has rained most all day. Esther, Emma, Aaron, and myself staid in our house alone last night. Mother has come over to-day. (The next three days contain no entries) We have all been at

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home all day to-day (Sunday). It has been very cold and has rained all day, thundered some.

Washed to-day (Monday) but it rained so we had to put our clothes a soak. Father and Aaron have made some stools and a drag. Rain, wind all day. Hung up our clothes and they got dry (Wednesday). Father and Aaron went out to look around on the farm and Aaron shot a badger. Pleasant day. The Seelys have been visiting us to-day—drove the oxen. E., B., and I picked a nice mess of flowers. Set out currant bushes. Aaron dragging. All home again to-day (Sunday); raining hard. The stage driver and one passenger came here this morning and said they lay out on the prairie all night. Aaron has been down to the city to-day, but got no mail. Father has made cucumber boxes. Washed (Tuesday) and baked bread. Ironed, baked, tried to keep the stove warm; wind blew very hard. Father, Aaron and Benny have been down after some wood. Shot one chicken while they were gone. Father started for New Oregon this morning, not home yet. Prairie fires most all around us to-night.

MAY. Father went to help move Mr. Torsey's house. He bought some corn. Sunday home all day. Monday did not wash on account of rain. Father and Aaron went to Mr. Torsey's for lumber. Father and Aaron went after wood, and Benny went home with Mr. Seely. Two gents called to get a drink of water. Father went to Mackentire after oats. Father and Ben went over to Captain Bennett's and Emma and I rode up to the ridge. Father went to Saratoga and the boys for wood. Mr. Hallett came to see if we had seen his cow. Aaron dragging. We washed. Tuesday ironed. Father sowed some wheat, Aaron dragged. Mr. Chamberlain called this morning to tell us that Sally Sigler was dead; father went down to attend the burial. A letter from Uncle Aaron. Jennie is here and just at night we all went for a walk. Sunday: we have all been to meeting to-day; Col. Sanders read a sermon and we elected a Sabbath School superintendent and a librarian. Monday (May 17): Charles Cutting(whom she was later to marry) called here this forenoon. Father and Ben after wood. Tuesday

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a pleasant day; father has been over to Mr. Goughs after a cow and calf. Rain. Mother went over to S. W. Seely's this morning and Emma and I went after her at night. Thunder showers last night; warm to-day. Went to meeting, only sixteen present, the creek so high that people could not cross it. Washed, mopped. Mr. Chamberlain here to tea. Father and Benny gone to Riceville—brought home a pig and a kitten. Mother and Emma went down the creek for a walk. Rinsed and hung up the clothes, baked bread, mopped, etc. Planted garden and corn. Ironed, baked bread, cake and pies. Mr. W. stays all night. Churned, mopped and so on. Rained so hard we could not go to meeting. Father went down a-foot, but no one else came. Monday: washed a good big washing, mopped and baked. Had a platform fixed before the door. Dug stone. A call from Mr. Fox. (At this point the handwriting changes and the diary apparently is by the mother)

JUNE. Ironed. Mary, Emma and Benj went to Saratoga. Mary stays down to get a certificate. Baked bread. Rain. Had a call from Mr. Rice. Another thunder storm last night; creek very high this morn. Aaron went to Mr. Ricker to get boots mended. Mary has gone to her school. Heavy fog to-night. Showery this forenoon, Mr. White and Benj went a fishing. Father and Aaron have dug stone. We went out for flowers—a clear sunset! Baked, mopped, etc. Men dug and drew stone, went after wood this afternoon. Pleasant all day though windy. Cloudy with a little rain—all went to meeting, 25 present. Subject. Christian in the closet. Plenty of lightning with thunder, rain, and wind this eve. Monday clear but windy. Washed, too wet to break. Aaron has been dragging. Planted corn; went to gather flowers after tea. Folded clothes for ironing. The men are dragging and planting. Rain, rain, rain; creeks very high. Aaron went to the "city", stayed with George Huyck all night. Pleasant though cool. Father has been hoeing and planting garden. Mary and Emma have been fishing and picking flowers. All went to meeting, 32 present—more than any Sabbath before this Sea-

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son. Subject: The Christian in the family. Had four classes in S. S.; took a collection for the "Child's Paper". Mr. Page has been over to look at a large rock—thinks he can split it for our cellar walls. A very heavy thunder shower. Folks finished planting before the rain. Baked bread and cake and churned. Aaron went to Saratoga for the mail—several letters. Chamberlain came over to get Aaron to help him break. Ironed. Father at work on the cellar drain, plowed, churned. A very warm day. Three men here to supper. Baked bread and pies. Mr. H. stays all night. Father has gone to look at a piece of wood land. Mary came home. Baked. The whole family went to church—very interesting sermon. Warm with quite a breeze. Mr. Huyck and Page here to work. Father carried Mary to school and paid for his wood lot. Folks getting out stone and digging the cellar. Out doors and indoors labor has gone on as usual to-day. Heavy thunder shower this evening; it lightens almost constantly. Rain and mud, rain and mud—indoors and out. Father has been to Jamestown to-day. H. stays with us all night. Still working at the cellar. Mr. Page gone home to spend the Sabbath. Only 16 present at meeting—"The Christian in the church". Mr. Chamberlain called to see if he could hire a teacher; did not give him any encouragement. Exceptionally warm. Drawing out stone and splitting them and digging the cellar. Too wet to break. Baked bread and pudding and churned. Shower about noon. Mr. Page gone home did not come back.

JULY. Baked bread and pumpkin pies. Mr. Seely took tea with us. Mr. Ricker here to dinner. Mary, Emma, Aaron and Benj have gone to Saratoga—the girls to stay all night. Nineteen at meeting, "The Christian in the world." All went over to see the rock blasted; had a "glorious Fourth" at home! Messrs. Seely, Landers, and Salmon here to tea, beside our own workmen. Rain. Went down to meeting according to appointment, but Mr. Windsor not there to organize the church—hindered by the heavy rain. Had a short meeting of consultation and prayer. Monday, Mr. Page came about ten o'clock. Mr. Beers came to

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borrow our plow for a few days. Father drew over our doorstep. Rain. Steps laid in the cellar way. Have not been drove with housework to-day. Baked cake, mopped, etc. Plowing and leveling around the house. Mr. John Windsor is going to preach for us tomorrow. Sunday: all went to meeting and enjoyed it very much. Had an excellent sermon from Mat. 28--20; twenty-eight present. Mr. Page came to finish getting out stone for the drain; completed the work and went home. Father has been plowing corn with the oxen; sowed and dragged in some buckwheat. A few drops of rain, father has been hoeing corn and potatoes, Aaron breaking. A call from Dr. Chandler. Baked cake, custard pudding, and bread. "The Christian in prosperity". Mr. Windsor proposes to be here in two weeks. Aaron and Benjamin worked mudding up the cellar. Aaron shot a duck. Emma and Benj caught a few fish. Father cut grass. Thunder storm all night long—creek much higher than we have seen it before.

AUGUST. Went to meeting; bridges gone so that the creek people did not come. Aaron went to Saratoga to help put up bridges. Father cutting his wheat—not worth thrashing, raked it up in heaps. Cooked chicken, duck, peas, beans and potatoes for dinner. Benjamin caught some good fish. Very warm. Went to meet the ministers according to appointment, but it was again a disappointment. Showers. Full attendance at meeting, 42, but no preaching. Father cut hay. Saratoga for wood and provisions. Father making a hay rigging. Boiled Indian pudding potatoes and beets. Good hay day, but constant lightning in the south this evening. Still haying. Three wagons passed here to-day! Hay field as usual. Johnnycake, beets and corn for dinner. Aaron mowing weeds. Finished a quilt. Men smoothed the cellar bottom. Frosty this morning. Father and Benj. took Mary to her school, brought back a load of wood.

SEPTEMBER. Aaron cutting grass, father bought a sack of flour. Mother washed the windows to-day. Baked cake and burned coffee. Mr. Coleman

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in town to hold a meeting to organize. Went to Saratoga to meeting, organized a church with ten members. Three more joined us, a child baptized, 42 present. Taxes voted for a schoolhouse; our folks have been lathing. Benj. borrowed two hammers of Mr. Seely. Aaron plowing. Lathing all day. Cut corn for drying. Mary's school is out. Chicken pie. All went to meeting: "The Christian in death". Riceville for lumber. Aaron went hunting—five chickens to dress. Father and Aaron went for sand—got sloughed and came home without any. Cooked chickens, onions and potatoes for dinner, made a custard, churned, mopped. All went to meeting but mother: "The Christian in the grave." Very pleasant and warm. Aaron went after sand, shot four pigeons. Dressed 12 pigeons and 3 chickens today. Father made a riddle and has been sifting sand all day. Benjamin gone to drive oxen. Nine pigeons. Father has been slacking lime all day. All went to meeting. "The Christian in Heaven". Very strong wind. Folks mixed mortar. Mary, Emma, and Benjamin went with Aaron to gather hazel nuts. Mother has been lathing, father and Mr. Fields carpentering, Aaron plowing. Had a chicken to dress, cooked turnips.

OCTOBER. Aaron went to Riceville for nails. Prairie fires burning this evening. Cleaned mother's bedroom and regulated the buttery. Aaron has been pointing the cellar, father making a door frame. Delightful weather. Cleaned up for Sunday. All went to meeting but mother. Prairie fires in sight, strong wind, fires on every side. Men went to the woods for timber for a barn. Took a short walk at dusk. Cut squash for drying, baked an Indian pudding. Aaron digging post holes, father mending the tea kettle. Father and Aaron went to the woods for rails. Mr. Seely came with some vegetables to store in the cellar, stayed to tea.

NOVEMBER. Father and Aaron have been working on the barn all day. Snowed this morning and most all day, yet they have worked at the barn most of the time. Mother went down to Mr. Seely's. Aaron and Benjamin worked on the barn. Stewed

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squash for pies. Baked three pies and four loaves of bread. Had beef, potatoes, carrots, bread, butter, and pie for dinner. Flurries of snow. The meeting was held in our house to-day—twenty-eight present. Mary and Emma went down to Mr. Seely's to stay all night. Commenced a new sack of flour. Aaron went after wood and the girls came home with him. Father made a cellar door. Aaron went after nails, and will stay at L. W. Seely's all night. Put some walnut and larch in the ground to-day, mopped. Snow and frost. Father went to Riceville after corn. Thermometer stood at 20 below zero just before sunrise. All went to meeting. Rev. W. Windsor preached twice; text Heb. 9, 22, and Job 28, 28. Mr. W. came home and stayed all night with us. Had a beautiful evening. Mr. W. left for home this morning. Father banked the house with hay, then went with Aaron for wood. Good sleighing. Mr. Gough brought 210 lbs. of beef; made brine for it. Prepared meat for mince pie. Mr. Sutliff here to dinner. Aaron in the woods chopping all day, father has drawn two loads. Baked three carrot pies and a tin of biscuit. A stranger came at suppertime and wished to stay all night—his name is Foot. Thanksgiving Day; the Seelys came over and spent the day.

DECEMBER. A cold day. Folks made a sled for Benjamin. Snow all blown in heaps, none of us went to meeting to day. Seems like a long day to spend all at home. Clear but cold. Father went to help Mr. Seely butcher, 25 degrees below zero. One pig weighed 152 lbs. Mr. S has been helping father butcher. Have cut up the pork, treated the lard, mopped, etc.; made souse, pickled cabbage. Father went to New Oregon, drove Capt. Bennett's horses. Home to-day with a load of corn. Made fried cakes. Had a visit from some wolves about five A. M. All went to meeting. Preaching by Rev. Mr. Windsor of N. O. Text: Eph. 2, 4-7. Mr. and Mrs. W. came home with us to stay all night. They left this morning for Mitchell. Rain this evening. Fog. Had an invitation to spend New Years with Capt. Bennett. Father has made a bedstead.

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MY PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

Be as good as you can,
Get all the good you can;
Do all the good you can
To as many as you can.

—Benjamin St. John

BARNES

Charles A Barnes b. Nov. 21, 1871, m. Amy I St. John. 1896.

1. Sydney Valentine b. Feb. 14, 1898, m. Blanch Martin.
Carrol Louise b. Dec. 1, 1930.
 2. Mildred Elizabeth b. Nov. 27, 1899, m. Frank Girlic
Sue Ann b. June 27, 1931.
 3. Dorothy May b. Aug. 6, 1903, m. Clarence Phelps.
Peter Barnes b. Jan. 4, 1938.
 4. Winifred Bernice b. July 27, 1905, m. Warren Arneson.
Amy Jean b. May 10, 1934.
 5. Beth Audrey b. Apr. 4, 1912, m. (1st) Joseph Hollander.
Betty Lou b. Aug. 13, 1929,
m. (2ud) Joseph Sorenson, 1937,
 6. Jean Shirley b. May 1, 1916, m. Alfred Davis.
Judith B. b. July 24, 1937.
Paul A. b. Sept. 14, 1938.
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LEONARD CUTTING

- I. Leonard Cutting, clergyman, came from England 1750.
Pastorate at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.
- II. William, lawyer, a business associate of Robert Fulton.
- III. Fulton, son of William.
- IV. Robert Fulton b. 1852, a financier of New York City.
 1. Chas. Sydam, b. 1839. descendant of Peter Stuyvesant;
explorer with Theodore Roosevelt in Asia. Estate at
No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y.
 2. Dr. Fulton, radio engineer and inventor.

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VIII

BOURNE

- I. RICHARD, immigrant from Devonshire, England, d. 1682.
1. Job b. about 1639, d. 1677
 2. Elisha b. 1641, m. Patience Skiff.
 3. Shearjashub b. 1644 at Sandwich; d. 1719.
 4. Ezra b. 1648, d. probably without issue.
- II. Shearjashub, 1644-1719, m. Bathsheba Skiff 1673.
1. Col. Meltiah b. Jan. 12, 1674, d. 1742.
 2. Ezra b. Aug. 6, 1676, d. Sept. 1764
 3. Mary b. Oct. 21, 1678.
 4. Sarah b. 1681.
 5. Remembrance b. Feb. 6, 1684; m. Rev. Exp. Mayhew.
- III. Hon. Ezra, 1676-1764, m. Martha Prince, dau. Samuel.
1. Joseph b. May 10, 1701, graduated Harvard, 1722.
 2. Samuel m. L'Homedeau.
 3. Ezra.
 4. Shearjashub b. Apr. 18, 1721, d. Feb. 9, 1781
 5. Martha m. Benj. L' Homedeau, June 4, 1731.
 6. Mary m. Rev. John Angier.
 7. Eliz. m. Timothy Bourne.
- IV. Samuel m. L'Homedeau.
1. Timothy m. Leonard.
 2. Sarah m. Swift.
 3. Elizabeth m. Chase.
 4. Benjamin m. Beale.
 5. Samuel m. Leonard.
 6. Nathan m. Jones.
 7. Nathaniel b. Feb. 7, 1754, d. Nov. 20 1840.
- V. Nathaniel, 1754-1840, m. Mehitable Tobey, 1760-1842.
1. Mercy b. Sept 13, 1780.
 2. Sarah b. Mar. 20, 1782.
 3. "We had a son b. Sept 27, 1783 and he died in 11 days."
 4. Mary b. Mar. 22, 1785.
 5. Nath. b. Mar. 23, 1787.
 6. Ruben b. Nov. 3, 1788.
 7. Martha b. Jan. 28, 1791, m. Alonzo Swift.
 8. Dau. b. Sept. 20, 1792.
 9. Son b. Aug. 1793; d. y.
 10. Metilda b. Aug. 5, 1794.
 11. Son b. May 1796, d. y.
 12. Mehitable b. 1797.
 13. Rebecca b. June 9, 1799, m. Thatcher Lewis.
 14. Samuel b. June 5, 1801.
 15. Son b. May 9, 1803, d. y.
 16. Ezra L'Homedeau b. Sept. 18, 1804, d. Oct. 22, 1869.

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- VI. EZRA L. 1804-1869, m. (1) Elizabeth Jenkins
Elizabeth Jenkins (1st) b. 1800, d. Mar. 17, 1841.
1. Meltiah J. b. 1830, d. age 40 at Cedar Rapids.
2. Nathaniel b. Sept. 8, 1833, d. Dec. 27, 1889.
3. Samuel, 1835-1864, a nurse in the Civil War.
4. Ezra L. Jr. 1837-37. 5. Elizabeth Sarah 1840-41.

Mercy C. Hatch (2nd), 1823-1908.

1. Elizabeth J. b. Oct. 20, 1842, m. Robbins-Rice.
2. Ezra L. Jr., b. Oct. 14, 1844, d. Jan. 24, 1858.
3. Mercy Anna b. Aug. 12, 1846, d. May 21, 1930.
4. Enoch b. Feb. 14, 1849. 5. Esther 1851-1920.
6. Irene, 1853-1859. 7. Theodore, 1854-1917.
8. Aaron, 1858-1878. 9. Almina, 1861.
10. William, 1863. 11. Irene, 1866-1867.

- VII. (1) Meltiah, 1830-1870 m. Maria E. d. Oct. 30, 1909, age 89.

1. Fred. 3. Albert, photographer
2. Ella 4. Frank.

- VII. (2) Nathaniel 1833-1889, m. Huldah Worth.

1. Mary b. 1861, m. James Wiley.
2. Paul d. 1930 in Cedar Rapids, m. Jennie Blaine.

- VII. MERCY ANNA, 1846-1930, m. C. D. Cutting, Jan. 21, 1870.

1. Francis Harvey, b. Oct. 8, 1872.
2. Emma Mary, b. Jan. 21, 1877, d. Apr. 19, 1877.
3. Charles Bourne, b. Sept. 29, 1878, m. Bess Gates.
4. Theodore Abijah, b. Nov. 26, 1881.
5. James Arthur, b. Oct. 4, 1883.

The first three generations of the Bourne record may be found in various American Dictionaries of Biography; the fourth and fifth generations have been taken from Freeman's "History of Cape Cod" where names have been given without dates. Dates for the fifth generation have been taken from a manuscript apparently compiled by Mehitabel (Tobey) Bourne and copied and signed by her granddaughter, Elizabeth J. Bourne—later Rice. Dates for the sixth generation are from Ezra L. Bourne's Bible confirmed by the Town Clerk of Falmouth, 1939. To search out and combine the scattered bits

1. The Titanic was built by Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast, Ireland, for the White Star Line. It was launched on May 31, 1911, and completed on May 31, 1912. It was the largest ship ever built at that time, with a length of 269 feet, a beam of 92 feet, and a draft of 34 feet. It had a displacement of 52,310 tons and a speed of 23.5 knots.

THE TITANIC'S LAST VOYAGE

2. The Titanic's last voyage was its maiden voyage, from Southampton, England, to New York City, New York, via Queenstown, Ireland. It departed on April 10, 1912, and was scheduled to arrive in New York on April 18. It was the first voyage of the ship, and it was expected to be a great success.

3. The Titanic's last voyage was its final voyage. It was the last voyage of the ship, and it was the last voyage of the White Star Line. It was the last voyage of the ship, and it was the last voyage of the White Star Line.

4. The Titanic's last voyage was its final voyage. It was the last voyage of the ship, and it was the last voyage of the White Star Line. It was the last voyage of the ship, and it was the last voyage of the White Star Line.

5. The Titanic's last voyage was its final voyage. It was the last voyage of the ship, and it was the last voyage of the White Star Line. It was the last voyage of the ship, and it was the last voyage of the White Star Line.

6. The Titanic's last voyage was its final voyage. It was the last voyage of the ship, and it was the last voyage of the White Star Line. It was the last voyage of the ship, and it was the last voyage of the White Star Line.

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into an authentic genealogical record has not been an easy task, but it is believed that the chain is now complete from Richard, the immigrant, to the present generation. Clara J. (Snively), wife of F. H. Cutting, has furnished much valuable data for the Cutting, Hatch, Ingalls, and Bourne records.

FALMOUTH

Sandwich, the first town established on Cape Cod, was founded by ten men from Lynn, Mass., 1637. Other families from Duxbury and Plymouth soon followed. Barnstable, and Falmouth were offshoots of Sandwich. Richard Bourne and Thomas Tupper were the religious leaders of Sandwich, but neither was an ordained minister. Each Sunday a vote was taken to decide who should conduct the services, sometimes one and sometimes the other being chosen. Mr. Smith from Barnstable was finally made pastor; Tupper then founded an Indian church at Herring River, and Bourne another at Marshpee. The original name for Falmouth was Saconessett. It was incorporated in 1686.

The name Bourne in old England meant at the Burn (i. e. stream) and was common in Cambridge, Lincoln and Hantshire. Its origin was similar to Bridges, Holmes, Brooks, etc. Early examples of the name: John atte Bourn (Church Record in the days of Edw. III), William atte Borne (same period), John de la Burn co. Oxford, 1273.

RICHARD BOURNE

Richard Bourne (I), according to various authorities settled in Plymouth Colony about 1626, was in Scituate in 1630, and at Sandwich by 1637. The *Encycl. of Amer. Biog.* describes his arms as "Argent a chevron gules between 3 lions rampant sable a chief ermines; crest: a demi tiger rampant, maned, tufted and armed sable, gorged with a collar ermine."

A native of Devonshire, England, he was possessed there of "large property". In Sandwich, Mass. he purchased many acres of land. "In all his trans-

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actions he proved himself a man of excellent judgment, and secured to his children a rich inheritance.' He was the first representative from Sandwich to the House of Delegates, and was spoken of in his time as a "noted man and a good orthographist".

He quickly became interested in the Indians, and believed that lands should be set aside for them. He acquired a thorough knowledge of their language, assisted in the settlement of their boundaries, and finally purchased at his own expense 16 square miles for them at Marshpee, believing that it would be impossible to civilize the natives without first providing for them an established home. Aug. 17, 1670 he was ordained pastor of the church at Marshpee by John Eliot, assisted by John Cotton. Major Winslow, later governor, and several magistrates were also present.

Richard m. (1st) Bathsheba Hallett and (2nd) July 2, 1677, Ruth, the widow of Gov. Winslow. The children were of the first marriage: Job 1639, Elisha 1641, Shearjashub 1639, and Ezra 1648.

In 1658 Bourne was appointed one of four referees to settle a disputed boundary between Yarmouth and Barnstable; nearly all purchases of land from the Indians were referred to him, a fact which showed the confidence of both Indians and whites in his judgment. His Indian community extended a hundred miles from Middleboro to Provincetown, and in 1664 he organized them for self government with a board of management and a constable.

At his solicitation the "plantation of Marshpee embracing 10,500 acres was reserved by grant under date of Dec. 11, 1665." He held regular services at 22 different places: and by 1764 had 497 charges of whom 142 could read the Indian language, 72 could write it, and 9 could read English. Ten years later the number, swelled by those who came to his refuge from other parts of New England, was more than 1000.

"Indian deeds are no better than the scratch of a bear's paw." A brass kettle "of several spans in wideness round about and one broad" was the price received by Paupunmuck of Barnstable for many

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acres of land. but he reserved hunting rights. Rev. Walley bought "three score acres for 10 yearnds of trucking cloth, 10 s, an ircn kettle, 2 knives, and a bass-hook." In such transactions Bourne foresaw the fate of the Indians.

The Marshpee tract, on the sound across from Martha's Vineyard, was well supplied with fresh ponds and rivers, and salt bays, in which were found an abundance of herring, trout, and other fish of great variety. The woods were full of deer, otter, mink and other game. There were 70 Marshpee Indian widows as a result of the Revolutionary War. The "Praying Indians" under Bourne's tutelage were human, docile, and friendly, but they were always sorely tempted by gambling and rum.

The fruits of his long labor were seen at the outbreak of King Philips War in 1676. The friendly relations Bourne established with Indians, naturally hostile to the English, prevented an attack on Plymouth which might easily have caused its extinction. Some believe that his moral power accomplished more at this critical time than the armies of Bradford. He was a member of the local councils of war 1667. He died 1682.

The settlement at Marshpee served well the purpose of its time, but the experiment takes on historical significance in showing that even kindly treatment of the Indian would not have preserved the race. By 1800 there were only 380 inhabitants in Marshpee. By 1850 the Indians were mostly beggars going about Falmouth and neighboring towns begging for food and clothing. Soon there were no pure-blood Indians, negro mixtures being most common. And finally, in spite of the pains that the Bournes had taken to secure their lands in perpetuity, they passed, for lack of Indian population, to the immigrant Portgese.

That the Blue Laws were no respecter of persons is evidenced by the record that Richard Bourne in 1638 was fined for having 3 unringed pigs. The law, enacted at Plymouth, was enforced on the Sandwich frontier. In Eastham a sailor was "mulcted" a pound for lying about a whale.

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RICHARD BOURNE AND THE DEVIL

In the beginning the Great Spirit who lived in the western sky, came one day to earth. Finding it entirely covered with water, he reached down and picked from the ocean bottom a single grain of sand. From it he shaped the land; next day he peopled it with birds, beasts, and fishes; then he created man, and returned to his home in the western heavens.

Immediately upon his departure there came forth, from a cave at the bottom of the sea, Matdou, the evil spirit. Seeing the good things that had been made, he tried to balance them with bad, and so created flies, stinging gnats, fevers, and a hundred kinds of trouble.

In later times there lived on Cape Cod the great friendly giant, Maushop, who in winter wrapped himself snugly in furs and slept in the snow, but in summer he lay on the open dunes. One morning upon awakening he discovered his moccasins full of sand and emptied them in the water thereby creating the island of St. Martha's Vineyard.

Maushop sometimes amused himself by catching whales in his hands and tossing them out upon the beach. One day he saw a very great eagle carrying off in its talons a crying papoose. Although the great bird equaled the giant himself in size, Maushop followed and caught it, and returned the child to its mother. Often the giant would sit on a high cliff overlooking the sea and smoke in his pipe such quantities of poke weed that the whole coast would be covered with fog.

Later came John Eliot and Richard Bourne, telling the Indians new stories of such medicine men as Moses, who cast down his rod and lo! it was a serpent, who struck with it a rock and water gushed forth, who commanded the red waters to part that his tribe might

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pass through on dry land; of Sampson whose strength lay in the length of his hair; of Elisha carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

In reciprocal hospitality the Indians sought to match these strange tales with those of Maushop and Matadou; but the white men seemed to take no pleasure in them and confusedly classed the friendly giant with the Devil.

Richard Bourne, best of all the white men, instead of tricking them out of their lands and driving them away, provided them with forests abounding in game, streams swarming with herring and trout, and salt water flourishing with scallops and clams. One of his stories, that of Jacob wrestling with the Lord, puzzled the Indians, but greatly impressed them. Not long after the exhortation, as several Indians passed the good man's house at nightfall, they heard loud lamentations, prayer, and pitiful groans. It was clear that Richard Bourne was wrestling with some spirit, and so hard put to it that it could be no less than the Devil himself. Night after night the demon returned to wrestle, but Richard Bourne, though obviously sore pressed, was never worsted. The Devil at last had found his match. And well so, for what would become of the red man if anything should happen to Richard Bourne.

But the Devil was not yet done; he hatched still another fiendish plan; and so at twilight he was again on his way to the home of the missionary. As he strode along he gathered in his apron as many great boulders as he could carry, resolved to demolish both the good man and his house. But the Lord stirred the heart of a tiny chickadee to mock the Devil with a song:

"Howdy, Giant; howdy, Devil,
You're goin' to wrestle with Richard Bourne
But you're goin' to get the worst of it,
The worst of it, the worst of it."

The Devil was so angry at the bird's song that he started on a run to catch it, but stumbled and fell. His apron string broke and the great collection of rocks fell in Bournedale, where they lie to this day.

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INDIAN MEDICINE

Some years after the death of Richard Bourne, one of his children became so ill that the white doctor despaired of his life. When the Indians heard, they came in numbers to the house, bringing with them their medicine man, and begging that they be allowed to treat the sick child. The widow, having given up hope, yielded to their request.

The Indians quickly began their ministrations, a queer mixture of native herbs, Christian prayers, and reversion to heathen incantations. These were continued without cessation until the sick child passed the crisis of his malady and was well on the road to recovery. The Indians greatly rejoiced, and regarded the service as just compensation for the many benefits they had in former days received from the good Richard.

A BARREL OF RUM

There is the story that Richard Bourne hired an Indian to build a stone wall around his land, with the promise of a barrel of rum upon completion. (Personally I think it was molasses) The lands were extensive, extending from Falmouth to Wareham, for the Indians had given him as much as he could blaze between sunrise and sunset. Sustained by the hope of such a great reward the Indian labored faithfully for years; but his dreams were never to be realized, for when only a hundred yards from the starting point, he fell dead. In substantiation of the tale, the stone wall still runs at apparent random through the woods, showing here and there a gap, indicative either of the havoc of time, or the unfinished portion of the Indian's task.

Shearjashub (II) b. Sandwich, 1639, and resided there all his life, carrying on his father's work with the Indians. He was their superintendent and lived on their ground, trading with them in hides and fish. He procured from the Colony of Plymouth a grant of

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land in confirmation of the deed which his father had given the Indians. He m. Bathsheba Skiff and they had five children. (See table)

Hon. Ezra Bourne (III) b. Sandwich, Aug. 6, 1676 d, Sept. 1764. He was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and succeeded his father as Supt. of the Indians. One of his sons—Joseph—succeeded Copmonet as pastor of the Indians. Ezra m. Martha Prince; there were 7 children. Three of his grandsons were in the Congress of the U. S. in 1794.

Samuel (IV), b. about 1700. Little is known concerning him—not even the dates; but his seven children by an L'Homedeau were born in Falmouth. His brother, Shearsjashub, graduated from Harvard and moved to Bristol, R. I. where he taught school for five years, and then became a lawyer. His house was repeatedly struck by bullets in 1775. Shearjashub was finally made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of R. I. and remained in that capacity until his death in 1781.

At the close of the French and Indian War, 1748, seven two-mast boats with nearly 100 Acadians, exiled from Nova Scotia, landed on Cape Cod. Silas Bourne wrote to James Otis asking what should be done with them, and was advised to sell their boats and distribute the passengers among the neighboring towns. This was done. The French name of Samuel's wife suggests that he may have married one of these fair exiles. On the other hand she may have descended from Benjamin. (See L'hommedieu).

Nathaniel (V) .1754-1840, m. Mehitable Tobey Their family of sixteen children is believed to be the largest in this genealogy. Several of the children died young. The ancestor, Ezra L. was the youngest of the sixteen. Mary Wiley, who several times visited Cape Cod as a child, believes Nathaniel to have been a sea-captain.

Thomas Tobey came early to Sandwich with two

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daughters. He m. Martha, dau. of George Knott, Nov. 18, 1650, and had Thomas Dec. 8, 1651. Freeman states that from Thomas "a multitude has descended". Among the names given are Deacon Thomas Tobey b. Oct. 1, 1770, son of John Jr., m. Thankful Crowell of Falmouth, Mar. 1, 1799, and James his younger brother who m. Temperance Crowell of Falmouth, 1804; but which is the ancestor of Mehitable Tobey who m. Nathaniel Bourne, we have been unable to determine.

VI. Ezra L. Bourne. 1804-1869, a Cape Cod farmer. He made shoes for his family, and did some fishing. His longest voyage was a whaling trip around Cape Horn. He caught fish—bluefish especially—from along shore and from fishing boats. Most of his time was spent at home, with trips to the pond for eels, and clams. His daughter, Anna, listened to the squeaking clams in the baskets he brought home—baskets made by descendants of the Marshpee Indians. Eels were frequently secured by chopping holes in the ice. His first wife Elizabeth Jenkins, died in 1841. Later, in the same year, he married Mercy Hatch. He moved in 1856 from E. Falmouth, Mass. to Winneshiek Co., Iowa.

Ezra L. was severely religious; upon one occasion he punished his daughter, Lizzy, for skipping on the Sabbath. For all that, he was fond of his children, and would often play with them on the floor. One summer the family was badly in need of cash, but there was none. Ezra L. finally decided that they could get along without one pair of the oxen, and so he drove them to town and sold them for what he could get \$15.00. He put the money in his pocket and started home, but the day was hot, and on the way he took off his coat and laid it on top of the load. When he arrived at the house, the money was gone. He turned back to look but never found it. In his later years he suffered much with indigestion—nothing tasted right. "This gruel hasn't enough salt," he complained one day. "Why yes it has", said Elizabeth as she tasted what her mother had brought back. Thereupon the

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mother again took it to the invalid without change. "Now it's too salt." the poor man complained, and could eat none of it.

"this writing is to show that I Ezra L. Bourne have given Theodore my Son this day a heifer two yrs last spring known as the lil or Brindle unless I see fit to sell or convey the same before my decease given this 28 of July 1869." An indorsement on the back states "sold the same to C. W. Rice Oct. 20th 1870 for \$20."

For many years the writer spent his summer vacations with the family in automobile excursions. In 1928 a more extensive trip than usual was undertaken in which, as it turned out, thirty-two states were visited as well as parts of Canada and Mexico. Toward the end of July came Cape Cod.

At East Falmouth, still standing, was the house built by Ezra L. Bourne a century earlier, the hand-hewn timbers quite sound. At a little distance, within an iron fence, was a stone with the inscription, "Elizabeth, wife of Ezra L. Bourne, 1800-1841."

John J. Rider, a distant cousin through his mother, Mercy Jenkins Ryder, piloted us to the place. He was a Civil War veteran, 85 years old at the time; and all the way from Buzzard's Bay to Falmouth, he told in Cape Cod fashion one story after another without intermission.

It seems that Samuel Bourne, son of Ezra L. was his own cousin, and several years older. At one time Samuel saved his life when he was sick of a "putrid sore throat" by administration of "all-herb tea" and fervent prayer. Both later enlisted in the Civil War. Samuel died soon after his discharge from ailments resulting from hardship. John was pierced by a bullet, but survived.

Like most men of Cape Cod John went fishing on the banks for cod, sailed up the coast by schooner and then put off in dorys. In Buzzards Bay he caught bluefish, and in youth, before he realized the danger, was overtaken by a sudden squall. He had not lowered

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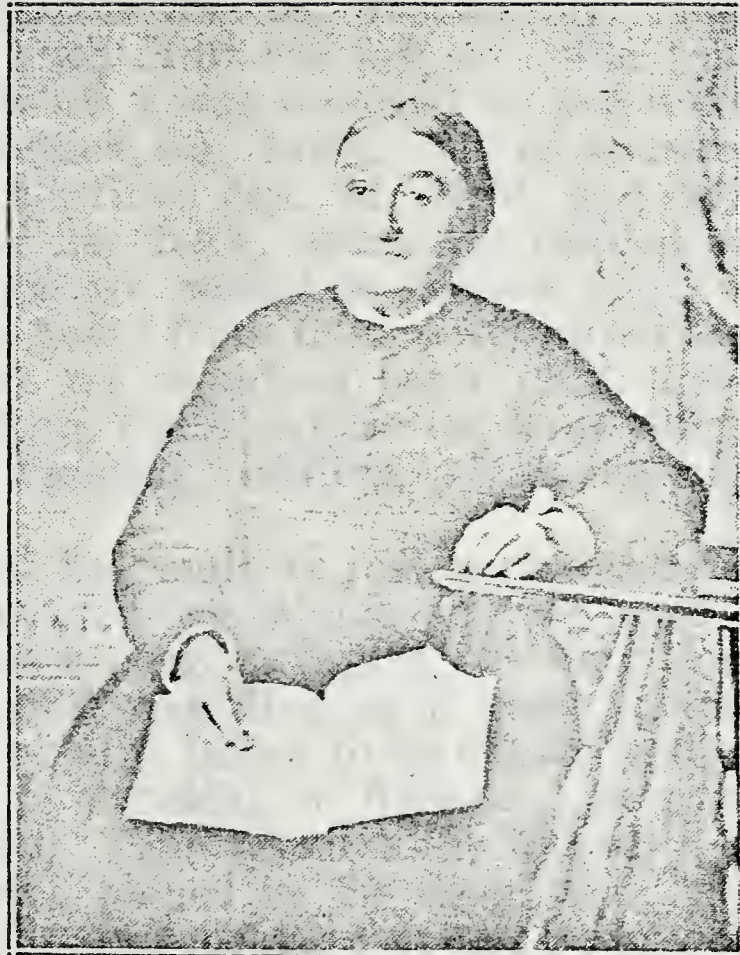
his sail; and had not provided a pail with which to bale. A gust of wind all but turned him over, great waves began to wash aboard, and he was tossed until almost overcome with sea-sickness; he that day learned a lesson. In after years he often took out gala groups for a sail on the bay, but at the first sign of a thunder storm, he put about for port.

Perhaps once in ten or fifteen years there is ice on Buzzards Bay. One year it froze a foot thick, and he believed it would be safe enough to walk across. His wife, however, believing there was danger exacted a promise that he would not try it.

He shouldered his gun and went out for sheldrake. Twilight found him far from home, and it seemed useless to follow back by way of the long curving shore, when a short-cut would take him back so very quickly. He stepped out on the ice and, finding it as solid as rock, headed straight across; he would get back the sooner to his wife and save her from worry. Darkness fell before land was reached, and suddenly without warning he stepped into a great crack in the ice, made by wind and tide. He lost his ammunition; his gun sank into the black water. He caught at the edge of the ice, but his feet floated off underneath. He was quite unable to crawl out.

Then remembering the broken promise to his wife he uttered the most fervent prayer of his life: "Save me, Oh Lord, for I am unfit to die." By pulling himself along the edge of the crack, his buckskin gloves standing him in good stead, he came finally to shallow water and waded ashore, a safe, but contrite man.

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MERCY C. BOURNE

Mercy Crowell (Hatch) Bourne, was the mother of twelve children. She was born in East Falmouth, Mass. and in 1841, at eighteen, married a widower with four sons. After his death she lived with her two unmarried children, Theodore and Esther, for many years near Cresco, Iowa. In 1894 the three purchased a fruit ranch near Campbell, Calif., where she died March 27, 1908, after having passed her 84th birthday.

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AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MERCY ANNA CUTTING

(Written at the request of her son)

"I was born at East Falmouth, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1846, where I lived until the age of nine years and ten months, when I was removed by and with my parents to Winneshiek Co., Iowa. I was married to Charles Douglas Cutting, Jan. 21, 1870, and with him lived near Riceville, Iowa, where we resided until May 15, 1893, when we moved to Soquel, Cal., where we resided one year; from thence we moved near Campbell, Cal., where we remained until 1902, and then moved to Palo Alto, Calif., where we have since resided and are still residing, whiling away our happy married life.

"East Falmouth is just across the Sound of Martha's Vineyard, an island, and we used to go to the sound blue-fishing, swinging our long line around like a lasso, and then flinging it into the water to watch the cork until it began to be drawn under water, by a blue-fish, a flat-fish, or flounder, or perchance by a land shark. Then in came the line with the catch. I, a little girl, played in the deep sand, picked up scalloped shells and looked over the deep water and rode home in the ox-cart with the big basket full of fish. Falmouth is also just across the bay from New Bedford. —So endeth the first chapter.

"One night father came in quite excited; the neighbors were all going up to Clark's Woolen Mill for herring, which had run up through Long Pond into the little river. With nets and baskets the men were soon off for a night's work. Some went up stream and drove the herring down, the rest staid below for the catch. The fish had gone up to spawn in fresh water. The big catch was divided among the neighbors, all the baskets were put into a wagon and distributed by a boy the next day. The herring were washed, put in brine for a time, and then strung on smooth sticks and hung in the smoke house to dry. They were then ready to eat or to bake. Herring, like robins, come in the spring, as Arthur Bell says.

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"Eels were prepared in much the same way, but were split, dried and then baked. Some of the neighbors went down eeling one day and cut holes in the ice. Then they began to spear eels, some getting many, others but a few.

"How many, Uncle?" called one of the young fellows to Uncle Sim.

"One, two, three, —six, eight, ten, one dozen, two dozen,— two dozen if I have counted right," said he.

"You've beat us all, then," said the boy, coming over to see the big catch. "Oh, what a lie!" said he, for looking into the basket, there proved to be but two eels.

"No," said Uncle Sim, "I said if I counted right, but I did not count right."

Then there were clam-bakes, and beach-picnics, and boating, and the gathering of beach plums. On moonlight evenings father would go down and rake up sea-weed to cart up for dressing on his sandy land. Father's farm was fenced partly by stone fences, partly by rail and bush fences and partly by ditches. Tar-kiln hollow was a beautiful grassy glade in the pine woods where I liked to play while father chopped down wood. The farm was edged on one side by a little bay that opened to the ocean, and near this was our cranberry patch, with a little ditch all round and a big pine tree at each corner. How pretty were the bright red berries on the green creeping vines, as Lizzie and I went to pick them.

"There was an old scow tied to an old wharf that we used to climb on, and sit paddling our feet in the water. One day we caught a big crab, Lizzie, Cousin Katie, and I, and took it home in our aprons.

Brother Samuel went down by the shore one day and found some bird feathers. I think he was playing truant. When he went home he took some of the feathers along, called them eagle feathers, and told how he had seen a wonderful fight between an eagle and a dog. At first the folks laughed, but when he stuck to the story they received it as a fact. Years after he confessed to his falsehood, saying that he had heard Colonel Bourne say that it was all well enough

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to tell lies if you could stick to them, but the trouble was people would not stick to them. Samuel thought it would be a good thing to tell a lie and see if he could stick to it.

"Samuel was the younger of my three older (half) brothers and at home with us more. I remember his kindness always to me, his little sister, and to the rest of the family. Paul sent me a picture of his grave at Brewster.

"In May, 1856, my father and mother with their family of 7 children of which Theodore was the youngest—about 4 months old—moved to Iowa. In 1857 my mother's sister, Irene S. Kelley (then a widow) came to visit my mother and became acquainted with, and married Aaron Kimball. About 1858 I went to live with them, my aunt at that time having no children.

"When about 18 years of age I began teaching school, and attending school part of the time. Spent one year in school at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with my oldest half brother, Meltiah Bourne, and his family during that time. He was father of Albert Bourne, the photographer, now the only one of his father's family left. I taught, off and on, eight terms of about three months in summer and four in winter—two terms in Plymouth Rock, one at Round Grove, two in my father's district, one near New Oregon, one near Wentworth, and one in Jamestown. In 1870 your father and I were united in marriage, and lived happily ever after. I was 23 years of age at the time and your father 35.

"My brother, Ezra, was drowned the first winter in Iowa; he was next older than I. My father had by his first wife 5 children, two of whom died in infancy; three lived to manhood. Nathaniel was the father of Mary Wiley, and Paul. Meltiah, the oldest, was father of Albert, the photographer. Samuel the younger, was in the Civil War as assistant surgeon, was taken sick and went to his mother's sister on Cape Cod and died there.

"I was home with mother a part of the time during my stay with my aunt, as I was needed. I cared

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for mother after Minnie's birth, and for my brothers and sisters when they had typhoid. I was also there when I taught in Plymouth and in the home district. I kept house for mother when she went East, teaching school in her front room, and thus earning the money for her to go with, which she took only after much persuasion. It was a joy to know that I could give her that much pleasure. So endeth my chapter."

Jan. 10, 1921 she wrote to John J. Ryder in part as follows: "Our boys are all married and live near enough so they can come and see us often. My husband is eighty-six now, and I am seventy-five, but we are both pretty well, and able to care for ourselves. Our oldest son William has an orchard about a mile and a half from us; his wife died three years ago. He has two grown daughters, both graduates of the high school, and the youngest now in the Normal School at San Jose. They are lovely girls, and they are a devoted family.

"Our second son Frank with his wife and two sons live at Pacific Grove about 85 miles away. We think he is doing some good pictures. His oldest son Douglass 15 is in high school, and the little one is four. They have an auto and come often to see us. Our third son Charles Bourne Cutting has a fruit ranch three miles from here. They have no children. Son Theodore has a wife and two boys, the oldest Windsor 14 in high school, and Cecil 8 years. He teaches in the Los Gatos High School but lives here in Campbell. James our youngest son is a doctor in the State Hospital for the insane at Agnew, about 9 miles from here. They have a little boy Arthur 6 years old, and a little girl Barbara 4. So you see we have eight grandchildren and they are all very dear to us and keep us from being lonely in our declining years. Cousin Emma Lewis and I were sort of double cousins—related through both our fathers and mothers. Do you ever see Mary Swift, Alonzo's wife. She was with us in Iowa while Alonzo was in the army. Yours very sincerely, Cousin Anna Cutting."

Anna M. Cutting was the first deaconess, 1896, of the Campbell Congregational Church, and was ac-

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tive in the W. C. T. U. In California, ten years were spent on the Hamilton Avenue ranch near Campbell; then several years in Palo Alto to make a home for Theodore and James and Royal St. John while they attended Stanford; then several years at Pacific Grove, and finally ten years on Harrison Avenue in Campbell. Her final illness after a stroke was of six months duration.

Her sister Elizabeth Rice was very dear to her, and she once wrote that all her joys were doubled by being able to share them with her. Her sister's death from an infected hand in 1905 was a great sorrow. The loss in infancy of her only daughter was another of her great sorrows.

It is impossible to enumerate all those who found shelter in her home, many for long periods of time. Isaac St. John, Chester Cutting, and Esther Bourne all spent their last days in the home; early Iowa ministers, lonely relatives, unfortunate neighbors, and even strangers found sanctuary there sometimes for months or even years on end. She had unusual strength and health and did not let a little thing like fatigue bother her. She never left until the morrow the thing that should be done to-day.

Rev. B. St. John was a frequent visitor at the home; he said of her: "She knew how to bring up children; there was discipline in the home, but the kind that resulted in mutual love and confidence. Her life was not an easy one with cooking, mending, and the other cares of a farm household. She had a great love of flowers and always had them about her."

To visit a place in which she lived is always to find a wealth of flowers, vines and shrubs which she planted. She often gathered sea-moss and mounted it on white cards; she loved the beautiful. In her younger days she made beautiful wax flowers.

Wm. E. Eckles wrote: "When Mrs. Eckles and I called in our pastoral rounds upon your father and mother, we were always made to feel welcome and went away feeling that we had been cheered and blessed and assured that the faith we represented in our ministry could be, and was being, lived!"

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IX

OTHER KIN

CROWELL

I. John Crowell came to America in 1635. Three years later he sold lands in Charlestown and removed to Yarmouth. In the early records the name appears as Crow, Crowes, or Croel.

II. John, 1638-1689, m. Mchitable Miller.

III. John of Falmouth b. 1662, d. Oct. 11, 1728.

IV. John b. 1693, m. Keziah Eldridge, Oct. 23, 1717.

V. John Crowell b. 1723, m. Mary Howes, 1747.

Phoebe Crowell, below, may have been their daughter.

I. Phebe Crowell b. Jan. 23, 1751, m. David Lewis b. 1746.

II. Esther Lewis, 1787-1853, m. Noah Hatch.

III. Mercy Crowell Hatch, 1823-1908, m. Ezra L. Bourne.

IV. Mercy Anna Bourne, 1846-1930, m. C. D. Cutting.

HATCH

The Name Hatch is derived from *hatch*, a barrier across a highway in old England to stop deer. In the Domesday Book it is spelled *Hache*. Thomas Hatch of Barnstable from Cornwall had arms used also by the Devon branch of Hatches: Gu 2 Demilions pass. guard. couped in pale or. on a chief arg. a cannon mounted ppr. Two early Hatches were: Richard de la Hacche, co Wilts, 1273; John atte Hache, co Oxf. *ibid*.

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I. Thomas Hatch with his wife, Grace, and two children came to America from Sandwich, Kent Co. England, 1633. They settled in Barnstable, Mass. and he died there, 1661. Their son,

II. Jonathan b. in England 1625, was but a lad of eight when the family arrived in America. He was put in Salem until his majority, but ran away; was captured in Boston, whipped and returned, but once more escaped. Again he was flogged and sent back. Finally, on appeal, he was assigned to Stephen Hopkins at Yarmouth and remained at Cape Cod. He married Sarah Rowley Apr. 11, 1646; traded with the Indian, bought lands and fishing rights and was more than once fined for selling his red friends arms and liquor. In 1645 he was called to serve against the Narragansetts—each soldier receiving a pound of powder, three of bullets, and one of tobacco. In 1652 he and several others, among whom were Anthony Thatcher and Jas. Skiff, were appointed to lay out the best course for a road from Sandwich to Plymouth. He received 80 acres of land in Falmouth, and lived to a pious and exemplary old age; d. 1710 at 86 years.

III. Moses b. in Falmouth Mar. 4, 1662 and died there May 26, 1747. He m. (1) Hepzibah Eddy 1686, (2) Elizabeth, dau. of John Tatcher in 1699. He was the first white child born in Falmouth; and it is said he was named Moses because of the bed of bulrushes made for him under an upturned boat.

IV. Moses b. at Falmouth July 3, 1698, d. 1750, land owner and office holder, m. Mary, dau. of Rev. Jas. Lord.

While the dates correspond, it is not certain that the above Hatches are lineal ancestors of Zadok Hatch below. Zodak and Noah may, for instance, have descended from another of Johnathan's sons. We have been unable definitely to trace the line.

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In 1756 Joseph Bourne, Eben Hatch, Silas Hatch, Paul Hatch, Joshua Crowell, David Crowell, Eph Swift, Stephen Crowell, Sylvester Bourne, and Widow Bourne were all owners of pews in the Falmouth Church. In Revolutionary times Moses Swift and Moses Hatch were both on the Committee of Safety. The British landed at Tarpaulin Cove and in a plundering expedition for supplies took cows from the farm of Manassah Swift.

In 1897 was celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the East Falmouth Congregational Church at Hatchville. Ezra and Mercy Bourne were once members here. A poem composed for the occasion was read by Mrs. Frances Swift: Jas. J. Hatch was on the committee of arrangement.

The following record should be true for it was originally written by Noah Hatch with his own blood, Jan. 22, 1831:

HATCH

I. Zadok Hatch of Falmouth, Mass., m, Mary. Their son:

Noah b. Nov. 9, 1771, d. Nov. 21, 1851, age 90.

II. Noah, 1771-1831, m. (1st) Polly, 1774-1813.

1. Roxenu b. Sept. 29, 1800.

2. Hanna b. July 3, 1802, d. Jan. 4, 1832.

3. Permelia b. July 13, 1804.

4. Mary b. Aug 25, 1807.

5. Felix b. Aug 16, 1809.

6. Celia b. Aug. 6, 1811, d. Oct. 30, 1843.

—Esther Lewis (2nd wife) 1787-1853, m. 1816.

1. Enoch b. Sept. 27, 1817, d. Jan. 19, 1830.

2. Horace b. July 3, 1820, d. Sept. 7, 1841.

3. Mercy (Bourne) b. Nov. 25, 1823, d. Mar. 27, 1908.

4. Irene (Kelly-Kimball) b. Oct. 25, 1829, d. Aug. 19, 1870.

NOAH HATCH, 1771-1851, b. at Falmouth, Mass. m. (1st) Polly. There were six children as shown in the table. He m. (2nd) 1816. Esther Lewis b. June 15, 1787, d. Apr. 9, 1853, age 65 yrs. By the second marriage there were four children as shown.

Both of the sons of the second marriage died at

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sea; Horace "on board ship *Mobile* at Zanzibar coast of New Zealand, Sept 7, 1841, aged 21 years, 2 months 4 days. Enoch died January 19, 1850, on his voyage from Honolulu, where he had been a missionary. He was buried in the ocean; aged 33 years."

Captain Kelly, Irene Hatches' first husband, lived at Centerville down the coast from Falmouth, and ran a passenger ship from Brooklyn, New York; to Liverpool. Irene crossed the ocean twelve times with her husband in his ship, John Rutlege, but on the thirteenth because of illness remained in Liverpool. That trip the steamer got off its course in a thick fog, struck an iceberg, and went down. Five boats put off, but only one man, Nye, was ever picked up, and he was almost frozen and dying of starvation and thirst.

The widow came home in a strange ship and waited long, but in vain, for news of the remaining boats. Finally in 1856 she married Aaron Kimball, who, coming home one day and finding his wife in the arms of another man, thought the lost sea captain had at last returned. Great was his relief when the stranger was introduced as Colonel James Lewis, his wife's cousin.

Captain Hiram Hatch had a line of vessels operating between San Francisco and Humbolt Bay. He was finally shipwrecked and was buried in San Francisco, Feb. 22, 1863. He was probably a descendant of Barnabas Hatch of Tolland, Conn.

KIMBALL, Aaron, was the son of Thomas, the son of Richard, the son of Richard, the son of Aaron, the son of Richard, the son of John, the son of Richard. Aaron was b. in New York City, Mar. 16, 1836 m. 1856, Irene Snow Hatch b. Falmouth, Mass. Oct. 3, 1831, d. Cresco, Iowa, Aug. 16, 1870; m. (2nd) Emma Laird of Canada. State Senator 1878-82; banker 1871-85.

1. Mary Irene b. Nov. 5, 1867, m. Hugh Campbell.

2. Lois Carter b. Jan. 30, 1873.

3. Bruce, 1874-74. Frank d. y.

4. Ruth b. May 15, 1876. 5. Alice b. Feb. 15, 1878.

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LEWIS

- I. George Lewis came from Kent Co. England, 1633.
- II. Lt. James b. in Scituate 1631, m. Sarah Lane,
- III. Ebenezer m. Anna Lothrop 1691. Children: Sarah 1692, Susanna 1694, James 1696, Ebenezer 1699, Hannah 1701, Lothrop 1702, George 1704, Nath'l 1707, John 1709, and David and Abigail, gemini, Nov. 8, 1711.

The above record is arranged from Freeman's "Cape Cod". The record below, which seems to join perfectly with it, through David is from a MS. by Anna M. Cutting:

- IV. David Lewis had children:
 - 1. Marcia (Parker) 2. Cynthia (Swift) 3. Freeman.
 - 4. James. 5. David. 6. Henry.
- V. David b. July 8, 1746, m. Phebe Crowel b. Jan. 23, 1751.
 - 1. Isiah b. Jan. 13, 1776. 2. Hannah b. Aug. 13, 1777.
 - 3. David 1779-1854. 4. Barsillai, Sept. 2, 1781
 - 5. Simeon (and a twin who died) b. Sept. 14, 1783.
 - 6. Phebe b. Jan. 11, 1785.
 - 7. Esther b. June 15, 1787, d. Apr. 9, 1853.
 - 8. Tilpha b. Feb. 5, 1789. 9. Enoch b. Feb. 10, 1791.
 - 10. Anner b. July 2, 1793, d. Oct. 12, 1880.
 - 11. Thomas b. Jan. 17, 1796, m. Rebecca Bourne, b. 1799.
Horace, Thatcher, Rebecca, Emma, and Corinna.
- VI. Esther, b. June 15, 1787, m. Noah Hatch, 1816.
Mercy Crowell Hatch. 1823-1908. (See Hatch).

SWIFTS have several times married with Bournes, but apparently are not ancestors in the Ezra L. Bourne line. Freeman says of them: "The Swifts, descended from Mr. William, who d. 1642, are like the stars for multitude." William Swift, Richard Bourne, and George Knott are listed among those liable to bear arms at Sandwich, 1643. William Swift, Thomas Tobey, and his two daughters contributed funds toward building a church there, 1655. Martha Bourne b. 1791, Ezra L's sister, married Alonzo Swift. There were several children, one daughter a teacher, and one son, William, blind. Alonzo was in the Civil War.

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THATCHER

The Thatchers, although not direct ancestors of the Bournes, so far as known, were related to them by frequent intermarriages with the Hatches, Princes, Crowells and Lewises. A few paragraphs concerning their history will consequently be given.

Anthony Thatcher, a curate dissenter from the established church, left Sarum, England, in August, 1635, bound for Marblehead, but was shipwrecked off Cape Ann near Salem harbor in the greatest storm ever recorded on the Atlantic coast. There was a tidal wave twenty feet high, accompanied by a terrific gale that blew down hundreds of thousands of trees. Tall oaks and walnuts were snapped like straws or twisted and torn up by the roots. The Narragansets sought to save themselves from the flood by climbing trees, but when the trees went down, many were drowned.

Governor Bradford wrote that the storm caused "the sea to swell above twenty feet right up. It took off the roof of a house at Manomet and put it in another place. It began south-east and veered sundry ways. The wrecks of it will remain a hundred years. The moon suffered a great eclipse the second night after it."

Twenty-one persons were drowned in the foundering of the ship, among whom were four of the Thatcher children, Anthony and his wife being the only survivors. The land upon which they were cast has since been called Thatcher's island.

In 1745, during the French and Indian Wars, the first man to enter Louisbourg was one of Capt. Thatcher's thirteen Indians in the Yarmouth contingent. For the promise of a bottle of brandy, he crawled through the embrasure and opened the door to the besiegers. By the end of the war Thatcher had become a major.

CUTTING KIN

RICE

- I. Charles W. Rice b. Dec. 13, 1845, ' Oct. 11, 1913, m. Elizabeth (Bourne) Robbins b. Oct. 20, 1842, d. Aug. 24, 1905.
 1. Warren Lewis b. Sept. 4, 1869, d. Aug. 8, 1911.
 2. Emma May b. Jan. 26, 1877, m. Geo. Mapes, Sept 12, 1898
 3. Grace E. b. Oct. 25, 1879, d. July 15, 1893.
- II. Warren L. 1869-1911, m. (1st) Bertha M. Davison.
Roland Warren b. June 19, 1895.
m. Mary A. Lewis (2nd) b. Nov. 11, 1871.
 1. Charlie L. b. Feb. 3, 1901, d. July 14, 1927.
 2. Keith W. b. July 1, 1905, m. Margaret Jaco, 1935.
Keith A. b. July 10, 1936 at Grafton, W. Va.
 3. Winning Seth b. Mar. 4, 1910, at Grass Valley.

Charles W. Rice, 1854-1913, was a veteran of the Civil War, and he used to entertain his Cutting nephews with stories of how he became so hungry that he would go out and steal corn from the army mules after dark to satisfy the cravings of his stomach, or how he sometimes had to subsist upon peaches from the Tennessee orchards. Charles upon his return from the war, married Elizabeth (Bourne) Robbins, the widow of Franklin Robbins. For many years he lived upon his farm adjoining that of Theodore Bourne about five miles east of Cresco. Iowa. About 1892 he sold the farm and took his family to California. He was always an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R. and regularly attended its encampments. He was naturally jovial in disposition and consequently had many friends. He spent the remainder of his life upon his fruit ranch near San Jose, Calif.

Warren Lewis Rice, 1869-1911, learned the art of photography from his cousin Albert Bourne in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Later in California he sometimes assisted in harvesting fruit, and often entertained the present writer with his jokes and humor as we worked. One day as we picked apricots for my brother Will, I remember we swapped the following yarns:

"I will tell you," said I, "the story of the only time I ever told a lie. When a very small boy and hardly

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knowing any better I went out one day and, contrary to my mother's injunctions, picked a couple of tempting green apples from the tree. My mother soon discovered me with the forbidden fruit and asked me if I had found them on the ground. Fearing her displeasure, and being too immature clearly to distinguish right from wrong, I told her falsely that such was the case—that I had found them on the ground. I saw a queer expression pass quickly over her face, but without another word she turned and went back into the house. I thought I had fooled her and was greatly relieved.

"The next day, however, when I had forgotten the incident, my mother caught me unaware. 'Theodore,' she said gently, 'I wish you would tell me the truth about those apples. They looked very fresh as though just off the tree; didn't you pick them?' Mother did not seem threatening, only earnest and perhaps sad. 'Why, yes, mother,' I confessed 'I picked them off the tree.' Had my mother whipped me", I concluded, "I should have grown afraid of the truth; but instead she merely said she was very glad to have a truthful little boy; and so from that day forth I have never told another lie!"

For five minutes or more Warren picked in silence; then he came back with the following rejoinder: "I have decided to tell you my story, too," said he. "When I was quite young, scarcely in fact more than able to walk, my mother found me one day in the milk house sticking my fingers in the milk pans, getting them covered with cream and then gleefully sucking it off. 'Warren', said she, 'never do that again. Keep your fingers out of the milk pans.' The very next day, however, I found the temptation irresistible and once more took to sucking off the cream. When I went out into the other room, mother noticed me still sucking my fingers and asked me if I had been in the cream again. 'No.' I told her 'I 'aint'. But she went to look and found the cream disturbed and my finger prints all over the shelf. 'Warren, you tell me the truth,' said she. 'Now didn't you put your fingers in the milk?' 'Yes, mother.' I finally admitted, 'I did.'

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Then she licked me," Warren concluded, "and I've never told the truth since!"

Warren first married Bertha M. Davison, the daughter of a Civil War veteran, a friend of his father's; but there was a separation. Roland Rice was their only son. He later married Mary A. Lewis of Swaledale, Iowa, Oct. 19, 1899 at Marble Rock, Iowa, Rev. Howe of the M. E. church officiating. She was the daughter of William F. and Suana Lewis b. Nov. 11, 1871 at Plymouth, Ind. There were three sons: Charlie b. at Marble Rock, Iowa, d. at West Portal, Colo., buried at Swaledale, Iowa; Keith William b. at San Jose, Calif., m. Margaret Jaco, Sept 1935 at Wheeling, W. Va., Keith was an inspector of pipes made in the Wheeling steel mills in 1939; and Winning b. 1910 at Grass Valley, Calif.

Roland Rice, b. June 19, 1895, was editor in 1927 of Western Outdoors, Saratoga, Calif. One of his chief interests was the photography of wild flowers and the coloring of the prints in natural colors. Collections of such prints were sold to schools and colleges, and in 1939 he held an exhibition of 400 prints at the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco. Both he and his mother worked for many years in a program of conservation of wild flowers and toyon berries. He became an authority upon the plant, insect, bird, and mammal wild life of the state. His hobby, aside from nature study, was chess; and he was a member of the Saratoga Chess Club.

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WAKEMAN

- I. Edward J. Wakeman b. Apr. 22, 1852, d. Dec. 25, 1933.
m. Dec. 25, 1879, Lucy A. Robbins, 1859-1933.
 - 1. Earl Seeley b. Apr. 11, 1881, at Riceville, Iowa.
 - 2. Ellen Augusta b. Apr. 15, 1884 at Riceville, Iowa.
 - 3. Ruth Estella b. Aug. 6, 1886 at Northfield, Conn.
- II. Earl S. b. 1881, m. Aug. 2, 1906, Harriet A. Stillson.
 - 1. Dorothea Kingsley b. July 3, 1907 at Oberlin, Ohio.
 - 2. Norman Hammond b. Dec. 20, 1910 at Palo Alto, Calif.
 - 3. Gwendolyn Wray b. Jan. 20, 1913 at Pasadena, Calif.
 - 4. Geraldine Winifred b. Aug. 3, 1919 at Los Angeles.

Edward James Wakeman 1852-1933, was born at Georgetown, Conn. As a young man he homesteaded a quarter section of land near Riceville, Iowa, m. Lucy A. Robbins and shared the hardships of the pioneers. About 1885 he moved to Connecticut, his childhood home, farmed for a few years, and then again returned to Riceville. In 1893 the family moved again, this time to Campbell, Calif. He and his wife finally separated, and he went south to spend the remainder of his life with his daughter Ellen, a teacher in the Los Angeles schools. He died from pneumonia following a broken shoulder, when otherwise in excellent health at the age of 81. He was a quick worker, an original thinker, and always a man of high standards. He was buried in the Los Gatos cemetery where his wife had been laid three months before.

Earl S. Wakeman b. 1881. As a boy he attended the Jamestown country school near Riceville, Iowa, and played the snare drum in the school band. Later he took up the cornet and continued it as a hobby into adult life. He organized several bands, and for many years played for the Los Angeles Shriners. He attended Santa Clara High School, Stanford University, and Oberlin College. He took the degree of Juris Doctor from Stanford in 1912. For a few years he was a home missionary in North Dakota, then entered the practice of law at Los Angeles. For a time he worked with various law firms, then established a firm of his own with associates. He was the first city attorney of San Gabriel and a charter member of the City At-

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torneys' Assn. of Los Angeles Co. He incorporated the Alhambra Bar Association, was a director of the Y. M. C. A. at L. A., a member of the Balboa Yacht Club, Pasadena Club, Sons of the Revolution, etc.

As an attorney he was a specialist at jury trial and won many difficult and brilliant cases, among which were the \$15,000 Tuttle damage suit, 1927; and the "Attic Bat" murder case, 1930. As a young lawyer he studied the methods of famous jury-trial lawyers, and finally developed a technique to suit his own abilities. It always gave him intense satisfaction to get a clever crook on the stand and tangle him up in his own lies. His memory for detail was unusual, and his dramatic tactics confused the guilty consciences of those he had under cross examination. He could vividly recount his court experiences, and it is to be hoped that he will some day find the leisure to put them in written form.

His wife, Harriett Alice Stillson, was born May 7, 1884 at Craig, Nebr. They were married at Palo Alto, Calif., Aug. 2, 1906. She taught school for many years in the city schools of Los Angeles. Children: Dorothea, foreign missionary to China for several years, and teacher in New York; Norman, A. B. Stanford University, teacher in a private military school near Los Angeles; Gwendolyn m. R. Joseph Kincaid Nov. 9, 1936, and their daughter, Susan Jo was born Mar. 2, 1938; Geraldine m. Robert G. Bowlus June 11, 1939.

Ellen A. Wakeman taught in the city schools of Los Angeles for many years. Her hobbies were stamps, rocks and flowers—especially varieties of iris. She was a comfort and blessing to both her father and mother in their declining years, and the mainstay of many relatives and friends. Her love of nature and nature study gave her mind a wholesome, happy turn that made her always a cheerful companion.

Ruth E. Wakeman m. Capt Ernest Henry Alberty of the U. S. Army. (See Alberty) For a time she was a kindergarten teacher, and then a teacher for many years in the public schools of Los Angeles.

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BROWN

JOHN BROWNE, Esq., alderman of Stamford, 1376-1377.

JOHN BROWNE of Stamford, England, his son.

JOHN BROWNE of Stamford, merchant, 1414.

JOHN, alderman, 1448.

CHRISTOPHER, of Tolethorp was sheriff of Rutlandshire under Henrys VII and VIII, 1500-1509. He assisted Henry VII against Richard III, and for his loyal service was granted a patent, July 6, the 18th year of the king's reign, exempting him and all his descendants from the duties of sheriff. He also bestowed upon him 3 mascles (rhombuses) for a coat of arms, and a crest. His will is dated 1516.

CHRISTOPHER of Swan Hall, Hawkedon, d. 1538.

CHRISTIPHER of Swan Hall; will proved 1574.

THOMAS of Swan Hall: will proved Jan. 26, 1591.

ABRAHAM, progenitor of the Brown Family of America, settled in Watertown, where he became a surveyor; later selectman of the town from 1636 to 1643. He divided up the public lands and laid out highways. By his wife Lydia he had 6 children, two born in England. When in 1650 he died, his estate was inventoried at 147 pounds.

JOHNATHAN BROWN, b 1635, m. Mary Shattuck.

MARY m. Ensign Warren. (See Warren)

COBB

I. Henry R. 1856-1919, m. Lottie P. Ricker, Jan. 8, 1885.

1. John E. b. Nov. 28, 1885.

2. Alma M. b. Nov. 26, 1887, m. Stanley H. Addison.

3. Hazel I. b. Aug. 18, 1895, m. Paul E. Shannen.

4. Helen A. b. June 14, 1900, m. John Wayne Davis.

II. John E. b. Nov. 28, 1885, m. Mollie Glarden.

1. John. 2. Jeanne. Mary Louise.

4. Donald. 5. Barbara.

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COBB, Henry R.. b. in Portland, Me. July 15, 1856. When he was 16 years of age the family moved west, and he completed his education at the Minnesota State University. In 1882 he established a newspaper in Park Rapids, Minn., which he edited until 1905, when he became editor of the Red Wing Daily Republican. He m. Lottie P. Ricker Jan. 8, 1885. He died in December, 1919.

COBB, John, son of Henry R. and Lottie (Ricker) Cobb b. Nov. 28, 1885. He was in a large publishing house at Racine, Wis. He married Mollie Glarden, Oct. 20, 1909. Five children: John, Jeanne, Mary Louise, Donald and Barbara.

CONARD

I. William J. Conard 1852-1936, m. May Ricker, Oct. 30, 1889.

1. William R. b. Aug. 31, 1891, d. Jan. 3, Dec. 2, 1909.

2. Ralph Victor b. June 2, 1896 at Ellsworth, Minn.

3. Charles R. b. Sept. 24, 1902 at Park Rapids, Minn.

II. Ralph V. b. 1896, m. Dorothea Sanjiyan, Aug. 1, 1925.

1. Dorothy May b. July 30, 1926, at Dickinson, N. D.

2. Constance Tower b. Apr. 3, 1928 at Dickinson, N. D.

3. Elizabeth Helen b. Sept. 12, 1929 at Fargo, N. D.

4. Beatrice Jo Anne b. June 18, 1932 at Fargo, N. D.

CONARD, William J. was born in Logan county, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1852, died at Northfield, Minnesota Jan. 3, 1936. He was ordained a Congregational minister Oct. 30, 1889 at Park Rapids, Minn., holding pastorates there, at Mankato (Belgrade Church) and at Ellsworth, becoming pastor at large in northern Minnesota in 1898, organizing churches and Sunday Schools and preaching in frontier communities most of the time until 1910. He then worked in the southwestern part of the state, caring for pastorless churches until early in 1916 when he went to North Dakota as pastor at large and carried on until the loss of his sight in 1925.

CUTTING KIN

THE MINNESOTA FRONTIER

The following account of the work of William John Conard as a home missionary is condensed from a pamphlet written by his wife May Ricker Conard, and published by the Congregational Publishing Society of Minnesota about 1904.

Our eight-year-old looked up from some remarkable pictures he was drawing and asked, "Mamma, is Large a very big place?"

"I don't know what you mean, Ralph; I do not know of any such town."

"Why, papa preaches there; it is printed on his envelopes that he is the pastor at Large. Is it a big place?"

I explained to Ralph what the term, "pastor at large" means, and he said: "Well I have wondered why papa never talked about going to Large, the way he does about Backus, Hackensack, Hill City, and all the other places."

The boy understands now, but I wonder if you know, friends, what a very big place the pastor at large on the frontier has to occupy. Northern Minnesota is big—vast in territory, in resources, in opportunity. Only those who attempt to cover the great distances and do work in nine or ten of those immense counties can understand how great the state of Minnesota is and how urgent the need of mission work.

The northern Minnesota frontier might be on another planet, so different is it from the southern, long-settled part of the state. Here is a beautiful blue lake, the road winding close to a sandy beach. Here and there the somber shades of the pines are relieved by the bright green of a poplar or birch which bends gracefully over the water. Birds dart about among the branches, and far out in the lake a loon lifts his handsome head, gives a derisive yell and dives down to appear again a quarter of a mile or more farther away.

Here are the Norway and white pine, up and up, fifty, seventy-five feet without a branch. There is very little undergrowth, much of the time only the

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brown carpet of needles, with slender, wiry blades of grass pushing through and tiny deciduous bushes.

Then the forest merges into the woods, the woods become a tangle of oak bushes and hazle-brush and here an opening—a miniature prairie. It is June; I wish I might share with you the odor of the woods and flowers, the wild roses, blue harebells, swinging on their slender stems, and the scarlet field of lilies.

Another picture—not so attractive, a pine barren stretching mile after mile, dreary, monotonous, where the lumber men have harvested the big pines and left the stubble of stumps and the blackened unsightly skeletons of the once beautiful trees. To clear farms here means years of hard work, however it is being done. Another decade like the last for immigration and development and we will have to seek the frontier in some other state, so fast are the settlers coming. This is the territory in which your missionary works.

A road winds through the woods, avoiding stumps when possible, bravely going over them when there are too many to go around. Here is a small clearing, and just at the edge in the shelter of the pines stands a snug little log house. A log barn is seen a few yards farther back. A path runs down the slope to a little lake. There is a small cornfield and an acre or two of oats in the clearing, with a fine thrifty garden and a big patch of potatoes and beans which will furnish a large share of the coming winter's food, with fish from the lake, and rabbits, partridges, squirrels and venison from the woods.

Here is a group of houses, and finally a larger village with perhaps five or six hundred people. There are some fairly good buildings, more that are not. There are sidewalks—in places. The trees which might make a homelike appearance are usually cut down.

The missionary was holding special services in a little village, and during the afternoon called upon the people of the community inviting them out to the evening services. The minister had been advised to keep away from one of the homes, but the village

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seemed too small to have any house omitted and so the minister knocked at the door.

"Come in," sang an unpleasant voice. As the door opened, a rough little room, all there was of the house, with cook stove, table, bed and a few chairs furnished a suitable background for the coarse-featured old woman who appeared. The hard life she lived left a hard face. That she drank was all too evident, and the neighbors said that she swore worse than her husband. In no very cordial manner the missionary was invited to take a chair, which he declined, explaining that he just stepped in on his way past to let her know about the meetings at the school house and hoped she and her husband could come.

"Well," in a loud-pitched voice, "I'm a spiritualist. I think if I ever joined any church it would be the Salvation Army."

The missionary ventured to remark that it made little difference to what church one belonged so long as one belonged to Christ.

"Belong to the Lord!" exclaimed the woman, "You think anybody in this town belongs to the Lord? If people belong to the Lord they pray don't they? Nobody in this town ever gets down on his marrow bones to pray."

The missionary went on, sorrowful that the world should hold such sad, hard hearts, and little hoping that his visit would result in any good. But the husband came to the meeting, came again, was converted, stopped drinking, bought a Bible, and would not bring beer home to his wife. So she had to go to the saloon to drink, but not meeting a very hearty welcome there, she about decided to stop drinking herself. She says her husband is "lots better to her than he used to be, and she is glad on the whole that he is converted." If even that one dreadful home is transformed it pays to do missionary work on the frontier, does it not?

The missionary has held a morning service sixteen miles away and has walked from one appointment to another. He is too weary to eat much supper, but finds that it lacks but a half hour of the time for

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service, so he decides to go over to the schoolhouse and greet the people when they come. He is surprised to find no light and the door locked. No one comes, so he hurries back to make inquiries. The key is traced to a boy who promised to open up, and start the fire, but the boy lost the key. The teacher is traced from one place to another for her key. Armed with this the missionary rushes back to unlock the door, light a lamp, and build a fire. The room is cold, the audience shivering; but as the service progresses and the room becomes warmer, the people are able to give some thought to what the preacher is saying.

These northern forests abound with wild beasts—wolves, wild cats, lynx, and bear are not uncommon, and in places an unarmed man, miles from any habitation, is more or less in danger. The missionary is told of men having been chased by wolves, and of another who the evening before met a bear at close range and did not have President Roosevelt along to defend him. The result was a badly scratched arm and shoulder. When the mosquito attacks by hundreds and thousands it, too, becomes a bloodthirsty beast. One of the most severe hardships of the missionary is being so constantly away from home, often for days at a time beyond the reach of telegraph or telephone.

CONARD, May (Ricker) was born May 1, 1869, daughter of Hazen and Elizabeth (Cutting) Ricker, pioneers of Jamestown, Iowa. She cheerfully shared the hardships of her husband's missionary life, carefully reared their three sons, and at the age of seventy was frequently found giving devoted care to her four granddaughters. As a child she heard the story of the Townley legacy as passed down by her forbears, and greatly regretted that the manuscript of her grandmother had been allowed to pass into other hands. All the members of her generation believed in its authenticity.

As an instance of her persistent sense of humor, she asked upon receiving the advanced sheets of this genealogy if the writer were planning to trace the genealogy farther back than Adam! She also asked

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how long it took for one to become accustomed to high living—a mile high, since the altitude of Fort Collins, where she was visiting her sister Alma St. John in the summer of 1938, was causing her considerable inconvenience. She was a gifted writer both of poetry and prose and carried the energy of youth into advanced years.

CONARD, Ralph Victor, was born at Ellsworth June 2, 1896. He graduated from the Marshall High School in 1914 and entered Carleton College at Northfield the same year. Before the close of his junior year, May 1917, he enlisted at the officers' training camp at Fort Snelling, was commissioned second lieutenant, and sent to Illinois troops, 33rd division, at Camp Logan, Texas. He was made first lieutenant before going over seas in the spring of 1918, and was at the front from July 1st until Nov. 11. He was then sent to Luxemburg with the army of occupation. On March 1st, 1919 he was awarded a British scholarship and sent to Edinburgh University for the spring term. He came home in late summer, finished his college course, and then attended the Harvard graduate school for one year, receiving a Master's degree in economics. He next attended the Yale Divinity School and received his B. D. He was ordained in the fall of 1924 and became a Congregational minister in North Dakota. For a time he was Pastor on the missionary field, then at Dickinson and at Fargo. Following these, he accepted a call to the Pilgrim Church at Seattle, Washington. He married Aug. 1, 1925 Dorothy Sanjiyan at Springfield, Mass. They have four daughters.

In the summer of 1939 he exchanged pulpits with the Congregational minister at Santa Cruz, Calif. and on July 9 the following group of relatives made a pilgrimage to the church to hear his Sunday morning sermon: Cora Ricker, Frank and Clara Cutting, Elsie and Lewis Rathbun, Theodore and Will Cutting, Verna Lusher,—all from Campbell; Uncle Benny St. John from Palo Alto; and Belle, Ralph and Ann Hain from

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the Pinnacles. The sermon, patriotic and doctrinally sound was on the theme "Girders Under Democracy". Ralph referred to an experience of his college days when in working his way through school he had assisted one summer in putting new beams under the campus auditorium.

CONARD, Charles Randolph, was born at Park Rapids, Sept. 24, 1902. He graduated from the Northfield high school, 1920, and from Carleton College 1924. He taught chemistry for two years in the Albert Lea High School, then went to Harvard on a teaching fellowship. From Harvard he took both M. A. and Ph. D. degrees and has since continued to teach college chemistry. He married July 16, 1937, Dorothy Bacon at Cambridge, Mass. In 1938 he taught in the Harvard summer school, and in 1939 at Eureka, Ill.

RICKER

I. ——— Ricker

1. Benjamin m. Mary Almira Cutting, 1823-1852.
2. Hazen b. Aug. 25, 1828, d. Feb. 8, 1910.
3. Enos
4. Lydia (Hobart).

II. Hazen 1828-1910 m. Elizabeth Cutting, 1831-1907.

1. Alma b. Apr. 29, 1851, m. Aaron St. John.
2. Isabelle, b. Nov. 17, 1855, d. Nov. 7, 1877.
3. Enos Milo. b. May 12, 1860, d. Oct. 31, 1914.
4. Charlotte P. b. Sept 28, 1865, m. Henry Cobb.
5. May E. b. May 1, 1869, m. Wm. J. Conard.

III. Enos M. Ricker, 1860-1914, m. Cora M. Snavley 1889.

1. Elsie E. b. June 28, 1890, m. Lewis R. Rathbun.
2. Belle B. b. Dec. 26, 1892 m. J. R. Hain.
3. Hazen D. b. 1894, Park Rapids, Minn., d. Mar. 1895.
4. Lyle C. b. June 30, 1896 at Park Rapids, Minn.

BENJAMIN and HAZEN RICKER, brothers, married Elizabeth and Almira, sisters. Benjamin died from wounds received in the Civil War. Hazen was a harness maker, shoe maker, and farmer of Iowa and Minnesota; he and his wife spent several of their declining years at the home of their eldest daughter, Alma, at Riceville, Iowa.

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ENOS M. RICKER, 1860-1914, printer and publisher. He edited the Riceville Recorder for many years, and married, Oct., 1889, Cora M. Snavley at Prairie du Chien, Wis. They moved to Park Rapids, Minnesota, where again he published the town paper for many years.

ELSIE, eldest daughter of Enos and Cora, was born in Riceville, Iowa. She married Lewis R. Rathbun, a printer of Ashby, Minn., May 31, 1913. They lived for 10 years at Ashby, where she held a position in the post office and he worked at his trade. They later moved to Campbell, California. Both are expert linotypists—the type setting of this book being a sample of their work. Their print shop, equipped for job and book printing, is located in Los Gatos, California.

BELLE, second daughter, was born in Park Rapids, Minn. She came to California Jan. 1913, received her A. B. from College of the Pacific, 1917, and her masters degree in German, 1918, at Stanford University.. For some time she taught school in San Benito County and Dec. 1920, married John Ralph Hain of Pinnacles, California, a veteran of the World War. In 1938 he was a driller for gold prospecting companies in California and Idaho. Their daughter, Clara Joan Hain, was born Mar. 19, 1922; she attended the San Benito High School and was a fine equestrienne.

LYLE C. RICKER m. (1st) Ellen Martha Clark of Minneapolis, Minn., June 1923. She died in August 1934. He married again in 1936. Lyle enlisted with the Canadian Army and went over seas in the World War, being for some time stationed at Sussex, England. After his return from the war he resumed his trade as a printer at Minneapolis, Minn.

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CAMPBELL

- I. CHARLES, b. Dec. 21 1785, d. Sept. 20, 1854; m. (1st) Sarah Swim. There was one son, Isom. Married (2nd) Margaret Thomas, Dec. 25, 1819. She was b. Mar. 4, 1782, d. Mar. 11, 1858. Five children: Michael, Cinderilla, John, George, 1824-1899, and Margaret.
- II. GEORGE, b. Aug. 3, 1824, d. Dec. 17, 1899; m. Sept. 21, 1841, Maria, who was b. 1821, d. Sept. 17, 1904.
 - 1. Margaret Ellen, b. July 2, 1842, d. 1928.
 - 2. Charles C. b. Nov. 13, 1844, d. 1929.
 - 3. Elsie Jane b. Oct. 8, 1846, d. June 21, 1885.
 - 4. Lydia Maria b. Jan. 10, 1849.
- III. ELISE, 1846-1861, m. David Snavley, Sept. 19, 1861.

SNABLEY

- I. William Snavley, 1794-1877 m. —Eahart d. 1863.
Their children: Willis, Nancy, Polly, Samuel, Martha, Harvey, Margaret, David Cloyd, b. Jan. 25, 1840, d. June 11, 1913.
- II. David Cloyd, 1840-1913, m. Elsie Campbell, 1861.
 - 1. William Madison, b. Sept. 10, 1862, d. 1920.
 - 2. Cora May b. Jan. 29, 1866, m. Enos Ricker.
 - 3. Marion Eugene b. May 4, 1868, m. Lillie Watrous.
 - 4. Charles Huston b. June 6, 1871, m. Clara Squires.
 - 5. Clara Jane b. Mar. 28, 1877, m. F. H. Cutting.
 - 6. Frances Charlotte b. Sept. 1, 1881, m. M. Devereaux.

William Snavley, 1794-1877, by family tradition, was of Hessian descent, one of his ancestors at the age of 16 being the personal attendant of Lord Cornwallis in charge of his horse and equipment, 1777. William's first wife was born in Virginia and d. 1863. There were no children by his second wife, Lavina Robinson. The family came to Porter County by wagon in the pioneer days of Indiana. The eldest son, Willis, rode horseback all the way and then returned and brought out his bride from Ohio. His daughter, Martha, was a teacher and a business woman of ability, m. John Stoner—no children.

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David, son of William (I) b. in Indiana; married Elsie Campbell, Sept. 19, 1861; all of their children were born in La Porte County in a pioneer log house at Union Mills. As a boy David was assigned to sentinel duty to watch for squatters from the roof of the house. At night the cries of panthers from the trees sounded like human wailing. About 1884 the family moved to Cresco, Iowa, the eldest son Matt (Madison) going west first, being favorably impressed, and returning for the rest. There had been a panic, a failure of the wheat crop, and it was thought advisable to go farther "West".

After the death at Cresco of his wife, Elsie (Campbell), the family moved to Riceville. David was a railroad foreman and farmer. In 1897 he went to Park Rapids and spent the remainder of his life with his eldest daughter, Cora, and her husband, Enos, going with them to North Carolina and again returning to Minnesota. He died in a St. Paul Hospital, June 1913.

William Madison m. Elizabeth Smith of Irish descent. Their children: John b. Aug. 1887 was a railway conductor with a run from St. Paul, his home, to Chicago; James d. in infancy; William b. 1890, a railway engineer, enlisted in the World War and crossed over in one of the first troop ships to France, he died of influenza at Brest, 1918; Elsie b. 1895.

Cora May m. Enos Ricker (See Ricker).

Marion Eugene m. Lillie Watrous in 1890. They were divorced 1904. Children: Winifred, Bessie, Gladys, Eugene, Ethel Ione, and Aubrey.

Charles H. m. Clara Squires, b. Jan. 15, 1876. He was a railroad engineer on trains running from St. Paul to Chicago for 35 years. Children: Raymond D. b. May 23, 1910, d. Oct. 1914; Viola Ellen b. June 1, 1911, d. Dec. 25, 1929.

Frances Charlotte m. Merritt Devereaux, Apr. 18, 1902. Divorced 1918. m. (2nd) G. Mason King about

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1933. Children by first husband: Merritt Veldon, b. Feb. 1903; Robert Jolly, b. 1906; Donald b. 1907; Ella May; Ruth Belle; Esther Frances; Earl Lloyd, b. 1917.

Clara Jane (Snavley) Cutting was born March 28, 1877 in Indiana. In 1887, when ten years old, she was taken into the C. D. Cutting home and from that time was a member of the family. The first evening she told such a vivid story about a boy having to jump from a high cliff into the sea that I could not get to sleep for visualizing it. I was so delighted when my mother fitted me out with my first pair of pants that I danced and whirled until I struck my thumb against the door jamb and dislocated it; it was Clara who took me on her lap and comforted me. In winter blizzards she used to take me under her coat on the way home from school and protect me from the blast.

When one spring I had rheumatic fever she and Carl used to gather eggs and give me the penny per dozen to encourage me to get well. When I got to smoking corn silk, she prevailed upon me to take the pledge; but I still chewed dried apple leaves and spit the juice. One of the worst crimes she ever committed was in connection with Jimmie, for up to that time he had always been a perfectly good Republican, as all the Cuttings had always been, so far as I know, from the organization of the party. But Clara's father was a Democrat; and she, always a crusader, was not satisfied until she had made a convert; and so poor little Jimmie at the tender age of four was persuaded to be a Democrat! I was horrified beyond description and ran to tell my mother; but she, seeming to believe in freedom of speech, gave me little satisfaction.

When the family moved to California, Clara remained for a few years in Iowa and Minnesota. She prepared to teach, but her sister Ellen fell ill of what proved to be a fatal malady and she dropped her nearly completed work to go and take care of her. She worked in the press rooms of the Park Rapids newspaper for Enos Ricker, Henry Cobb, Dell Page and William Conard, who successively owned the publication. The paper was not too prosperous, and accord-

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ing to reports, the help always made more money than the owner. It thus worked out that when the management went broke, the help would buy the paper and manage until it also went broke; then the cycle would repeat.

Will Cutting tells the story that one of Enos's presses had an eccentricity; a steady pull on the lever would not operate the machine, but a little jerk at just the right point would do the trick. One day a supposedly strong man entered the press room and Will asked him if he would be willing to start the machine. The young fellow obligingly grasped the lever and pulled; it stuck, and although he struggled until red in the face it would not budge. Will then called Clara, then about 16, from the composing room and the "strong man" was dumfounded to see her take the lever and pull it through with little apparent exertion.

Clara finally followed the rest of the family to California and again restored the feminine element. She worked in the fruit, did practical nursing for local doctors, made numerous girl friends and brought them into the circle. Two of them, May and Bess, eventually became wives of the boys. She and Frank were married in 1903.

For many years she was primary teacher in the Sunday School, and had charge of the Junior Christian Endeavor. She became deaconess of the Congregational Church in 1931, and was several times president of the Guild. She always entertained strong political views, and eventually, I am glad to say, became a good Republican. Anna M. Cutting passed the last years of her life with Frank and Clara, and was tenderly cared for in her last sickness. She has given generous assistance in supplying data for this genealogy.

Clara was always public spirited and assisted in many community enterprises, community chests, Kiwanis luncheons and Congregational dinners. She ably assisted her husband in his work, giving freely of time and effort that he might advance in his art. She followed him in his studies and was always a helpful critic of his work.

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CHANDLER

- I. Edmund Chaundler (Chandler b. 1588-9, d. May 24, 1662.
 1. Samuel b. May 16, 1611, d. 1638.
 2. Sarah b. Oct. 9, 1613.
 3. Anna b. 1619.
 4. Mary b. 1619.
 5. Benjamin b. 1636.
 6. Ruth.
 7. Joseph b. 1638, d. Nov. 27, 1721 in Duxbury.
- II. Benjamin b. 1636 , m. Elizabeth Buck b. 1653.
 1. Benjamin b. 1672.
 2. Martha b. 1673.
 3. Samuel b. Nov. 30, 1674.
 4. John b. 1675-6.
 5. Mary b. 1678.
 6. Keturah.
 7. Elizabeth.
 8. Joseph, 1694-1784.
- III. Joseph, 1694-1784, m. (1st) Elizabeth Delano b. 1720.
 1. John.
 2. Simeon.
 3. Benjamin b. Mar. 16, 1727, killed at Bennington, 1777:
Deborah Bonney (2nd) b. May 20, 1794, d. Mar. 13, 1775.
 1. Joseph b. Sept. 10, 1730.
 2. Abner b. Feb. 6, 1732.
 3. Betty b. Aug. 12, 1733
 4. Johnathan b. Dec. 30, 1735, d. May 24. 1799.
 5. Deborah b. Oct. 19, 1738.
 6. Rebecca bap, Nov 5, '39.
 7. Sarah bap. July 12, 1742.
- IV. Capt Johnathan, 1735-1799, m. 1758, Sarah Pierce, 1736-1824.
 1. Lydia b. June 1, 1759.
 2. Chloe b. Oct. 5, 1760.
 3. Mary b. July 5, 1762
 4. Amy and Ann b. Apr. 27, 1756.
 5. Johnathan b. July 26, 1767.
 6. Seth 1769-1818.
 7. Sarah b. Jan. 17, 1771.
 8. Ashabel b. Apr. 11, 1773.
 9. Nabby b. Feb. 1, 1775.
 10. Joshua b. Nov. 1776.
 11. Ireney b. June 24, 1781.
- V. Johnathan, 1767-1820, m. (1st) 1801 Ruth Stevens. d. 1813.
 1. Stevens b. 1802-3, d. Feb. 11, 1892, age 89 years.
 2. Pierce b. 1804-5, d. Feb. 26, 1813, age 8 years.

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3. Salvina b. 1805-6, d. June 16, 1808, age 1 yr.
4. Lucy b. 1809, d. Oct. 20, 1831, age 22 yrs.
5. William b. 1811 (?)
 Rebecca Ketcham (2nd) b. Feb. 7, 1777, d. July 28, 1868.
1. Ruth d. Mar. 24, 1816, age 2 months.
2. Alfred Bixby b. Jan. 20, 1817, d. Jan. 13, 1902.
- VI. Alfred Bixby, 1817-1902, m. Jan. 1 1843, Angeline Cutting.
 1. Emma Jane (Robbins) b. Dec. 4, 1843, d. Feb. 4, 1881.
 2. Laura E. (Fox) b. Feb. 26, 1845, d. May 19, 1934.
 3. Clara M. (Page) b. Jan. 1, 1850, d. Mar. 17, 1933.
 4. Frederick W. b. Jan. 12, 1860, m. Rose Sanborn.
- VI. William b. 1811? m. Betsy Harriman of Conway, N. H.
 1. Hubbard b. Feb. 19, 1834, d. Oct. 20, 1913.
 2. George. 3. Augustus. 4. John William. 5. Lucy.
 6. Rebecca.
- VII. Frederick b. at Riceville, Iowa, Jan. 12, 1860, m. Sept. 28, 1880, Rose Sanborn, b. Adams Co. Wis., Dec. 20, 1862.
 1. Gerald Ashton b. Oct. 23, 1881, m. Nancy Willford.
 Children: Frederick S. b. Aug 18, 1907; Calvin B. b. July 19, 1909; Mabel E. b. June 18, 1911; Laura E. b. Aug. 13, 1912, d. Oct. 10.
 2. Gladys Viola b. Iowa, Sept. 11, 1883, d. 1930.
 3. Emma Jane b. Nov. 15, 1885, m. 1930 Peter Peterson, Portland, Ore.
 4. Marston M. b. May 31, 1894, m. 1917 Pearl Kingston at Portland, Ore.
 5. Arlene Grace b. Nov. 1, 1897, m. Charlie Bubolz, Oct. 8, 1917 at Sethbridge, Canada.

CHANDLER: Edmund Chandler, (I) immigrant ancestor, 1583-1662, was probably the descendant of John and Jane (Gitter) of St. Margaret, Loyses, England. He first took his family to the Barbados in the West Indies when it was being colonized by the English about 1625; thence he came to Plymouth about 1632, where he was constable 1636-7; and finally settled in Duxbury where he was first representative to the General Court with Johnathan Brewster, and again in 1643 with John Alden. He took the oath of fidelity in 1643.

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Benjamin, 1727-1777, son of Joseph (II), m. Elizabeth Jeffries and was killed Aug. 16, 1777, in the battle of Bennington. Capt. Johnathan (IV), 1735-1799, b. Pembroke, Mass., d. Piermont, N. H. where he was buried in the family lot.

Alfred Bixby (VI) 1817-1902, b. at Hanover, N. H. d. Jan. 13, 1902, at Riceville, Iowa, m. Jan. 1, 1843, Angeline S. Cutting at Fairlee, Vt. She was born at Waitsfield, Vt., Jan. 14, 1819, d. at Riceville, Nov. 17, 1900.

Fred Chandler moved to Portland, Ore. His son Gerald Ashton had a tourist camp at Newport, Ore.

FOX

I. Marshall Fox b. Aug. 14, 1838, d. Apr. 24, 1931, m. July 4, 1862, Laura E. Chandler., 1845-1934.

1. Walter b. Jan. 21, 1865, m. Margaret Stevenson.

2. Ernest b. July 15, 1867 m. Georgiana Eagle.

3. Kittie b. Feb. 24, 1871, m. Aug. 18, 1904, H. W. Harrison.

4. Theis Javan b. Jan. 5, 1873, m. Willow with two children.

5. Frederick C. b. Nov. 21, 1875, d. Mar. 9, 1906. m. Lucy Barnett.

II. Walter b. 1865, m. Nov 18, 1884, Margaret Stevenson.

1. Lillie May b. May 30, 1891.

2. Marshall W. b. Sept. 29, 1896, d. May 31, 1899.

3. Glenden J. b. Nov. 3, 1900.

II. Ernest b. 1867, m. Sept. 26; 1888, Georgiana Eagle.

Children: Ruby b. Sept. 30, 1891; Theis b. Sept. 29, 1893; Stanley b. Mar. 1, 1898; Lulu b. July 11, 1905; Mildred b. July 16, 1909.

FOX, Jasper b. Jan. 9, 1864, m. Oct. 30, 1888, Eleanor Robbins b. Jan. 27, 1866, d. Oct. 21, 1901. Children: Emmer Jane, b. Sept. 9, 1889; Lee E. b. Feb. 20, 1891; John A. b. Jan. 20, 1892; Ethel L. b. Jan. 29, 1894; George b. Jan. 5, 1897, d. Jan. 31; Adelbert b. Nov. 20, 1898, d. Feb. 17; Olive b. Sept 27; 1900, d. Oct. 3.

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PAGE

- I. George of Branford, Ct. m. Sarah Linsley about 1662.
- II. George m. Mary, dau. of John and Mary Hall.
- III. Moses m. Oct. 20, 1731, Thankful Graves. Colonial wars.
- IV. Aaron m. May 22, 1758, Desire, dau. of Wm. Grannis.
- V. William b. Dec. 14, 1765, d. Aug. 29, 1858 m. Nancy Bissell.
- VI. Thomas S. b. Feb. 1794, d. Apr. 16, 1850.
- VII. Frederick M. b. 1819, m. Jan. 22, 1840, Maria Webb.
- VIII. William C. b. Oct. 11, 1843, d. Mar. 15, 1878, m. July 7, 1868, Clara M. Chandler in Cresco, Iowa, by Rev. J. W. Windsor.
1. Adelbert William b. May 7, 1869.
 2. Grace Evelyn b. Feb. 15, 1871
 3. Everett Augustus b. Aug. 31, 1872.
 4. Alfred Vernon b. July 7, 1874 at Kirwin, Kans.
 5. Arthur Leslie b. Oct. 5, 1876.
 6. Ethel Angeline b. July 7, 1878, m. Florenz Dano.
- IX. Adelbert, b. 1869, m. July 26, 1892, Mamie J. Campbell.
1. Harold Wm. b. Oct. 16, 1893, m. Ethel Wilkerson.
 2. Donald L. b. Jan. 3, 1896, m. Ruth Woolley.
 3. Royal Cutting, b. Nov. 29, 1897, m. Ila Braun
Mary Annie b. Aug. 19, 1938.
 4. Mildred Clare b. Dec. 24, 1899, m. Vard Shepard.
 5. Beulah Alice b. May 24, 1902, m. Ernest Seagraves.
- IX. Arthur L. b. 1876, m. Dec. 10, 1901, Laura E. Radford b. June 29, 1877.
1. Bernard b. Sept. 2, 1902, m. Dec. 2, 1925, LaVerne Harms
Margaret Ann b. Apr. 9, 1927.
- IX. Alfred b. 1874 m. (1st) Lizzie Ring.
1. Vernon b. June 22, 1898, m. Maybelle Cobleigh, Tacoma.
Tacoma.
(2nd) m. 1908, Ruth E. Aldrich at Mitchell, Iowa.
 1. Velma Nora b. Aug. 28, 1910, m. 1913, L. G. Knight.
 - (3rd) m. Mrs. Minnie King, Apr. 8, 1937, California.

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PAGE: Clara Chandler, 1850-1933, m. William Page, 1843-1878, at Cresco, Iowa. They were married by Rev. John Wesley Windsor, July 7, 1868. She was born in Topham, Vt. of Mayflower and Revolutionary ancestry. The Chandler and Cutting families moved to northern Iowa in 1856 when she was but a child; at 18 she married; and at 28 was left a widow with six children. The hardships of the following years were a test of fiber; one of her cows was struck by lightning, another gored by a neighbor's bull; cattle were mired in creeks and fell into wells; typhoid paid its visit; loans necessary for stock and barns were hard to repay. For a time she taught school, and for 50 years taught in Sunday school. Part of the farm was finally sold. In spite of all she managed to bring to maturity all of her children.

In 1907 she went West with her daughter Grace, staying for a decade at the Dalles, Oregon, then at Soquel, Calif. until 1929, where snakes devoured her rabbits and gophers her vegetables. In 1929 she and her daughter finally moved to Campbell, where they lived until she died Mar. 17, 1933. Beyond her eightieth year she was active and cheerful, taking delight in reminiscences of her eventful life, and choosing to dwell upon the humorous side of pioneer hardships. She lived to see a dozen grandchildren.

Mrs. Thomas McCook came to Iowa in 1856, August, pre-empting a farm near Riceville. There were three log houses in Riceville when the family came, a store, a hotel, a house and a shanty. Rice had a dam and mill on the Wapsie soon. Patrick Mulick—an orphan from Ireland—came to America at 14, and to Iowa in 1856.

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TORSEY

I. Milo S. Torsey 1831-1901 , m. Adelia Augusta Cutting.

1. Alice M. b. Mar. 24, 1857, m. August J. Hines, 1876.

2. Herbert L. b. Apr. 21, 1860, m. Mertie Drown.

3. Charles (Carl) b. June 27, 1869, m. Cora E. Pike.

II. Herbert (Bert m. Bertie Drown.

Children: (1st wife) Harvy, Minerva, Lottie, Eldon; (2nd wife) Milo, Merriell, Glen, and Pearl. Harvy m. Lily R. David. Children: Lettie, John, and Harvey. Minerva m. George Kittleson. Children: George, Harold, Ethyl, Fern, and Merrill.

Lottie m. Peter Kittleson. Children: Milo, Helen, Gerald, and Eldon.

Eldon m. Maurie Brewer. Child: Mildred.

TORSEY, Bert, a Free Methodist minister, was still active in his calling in 1926. At that time his brother Carl wrote of him, "We found Bert and his family all well but very busy. Bert is running the farm, taking care of the cemetery and preaching at the church, and I think it is most too much for one man at his age, but he seems to stand it all right." He had retired at Yorkshire, N. Y. before 1938. His son Henry was a farmer; his daughter Minerva m. a farmer at Yorkshire. All of their children but Merrill, who died in N. Dakota, married. Milo, a son by his second wife, was cashier of the bank at Yorkshire.

TORSEY, Carl, a carpenter of Lowell, Mass. "The mill where I work," he wrote in 1926, "has been running on short time, and has finally changed ownership; the new company is slow getting started, but hope for steadier time before long. Cora and I are in pretty good health. Mother Torsey passed away May 30 (1926) from a shock." Carl was fond of automobile trips for his vacations, and in 1938 he visited his California relatives. He married Nov. 20, 1895 at Lowell, Mass., Cora Ella Pike, b. Dec. 15, 1868.

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COOPER

- I. Thomas and Sarah came to Windsor, Conn. Mar. 1636.
- II. Thomas b. July 3, 1646, m. Desire Lamberton.
- III. Thomas, 1678-172?, m. Abigail Whitmore
- IV. John, 1720-1801, m. Susannah; Middletown, Conn.
- V. Deliverance, 1756-1806, m. Martha Freeman.
- VI. Noah Sage, 1801-1873, m. Elizabeth Cooper
 - 1. Samuel Freeman, 1826-1908, m. Margaret Loughbridge.
 - 2. Mary, 1828-1900, m. Gardner Buchannan.
 - 3. George, 1830-1847;
 - 4. Sarah, b. 1832, m. Henry Ashburn.
 - 5. Henry, 1833-1907. 6. Frederick, 1835-1838.
 - 7. Martha Jane, 1837-1908, m. Sanford Watson.
 - 8. Frederick, 1840-1862, died in the Civil War.
 - 9. Lucy, 1842-1915, m. Albert Bull.
 - 10. Charles Noah, 1844-1924, m. Lydia Windsor.
- VII. Charles Noah, 1884-1924, m. Lydia Windsor.
 - 1. Charles Winsor b. May 4, 1871, m. (1st) Matie Fore,
Catherine b. Dec. 26, 1897, m. Edward Blair.
(2nd) Mattie Warren.
 - 2. John Hill b. Sept 1, 1873, m. Adah Blakeley.
 - 3. Frederick d. in childhood.
 - 4. Mary Elizabeth b. Sept. 18, 1878, m. Theodore Cutting.
 - 5. William b. Dec. 10, 1884, m. (1st) Pearl Robey, (2nd)
Marjorie Bowes.Children: Robey (1), Betty (2), George (2).

MAYFLOWER LINE

- I. William Brewster d. 1596, m. Prudence; England.
- II. William, 1560-1664, m. Mary: Mayflower Pilgrims.
- III. Patience m. Thomas Prince, 1600-1673.
- IV. Mercy Prince m. John Freeman, 1629-1719.
- V. Thomas Freeman, 1653-1715, m. Rebecca Sparrow.
- VI. Prince Freeman, b. 1689, m. Mary Doane.
- VII. Moses Freeman, b. 1730, m. Susannah Brooks.
- VIII. Martha Freeman, m. Deliverance Cooper, 1756-1806.

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COOPER, Charles Noah, b. Mar. 27, 1844, at Talmadge, Ohio, was the youngest of ten children. When he was eleven, the family moved to Illinois, and at 12 he went to Iowa to live with his older brother, Samuel. At 17 he began teaching school, with some of his students older than he. He entered Iowa College in 1861. The next year he returned to his father's farm to take the place of an older brother who had gone to war. Here for two years he farmed, taught school, and cared for his parents.

In 1864 he returned to college, but soon felt called to enlist in the Civil War, and found it all that Sherman said. At the close of the conflict he went back to college and by teaching winters financed his course, and graduated 1867. He then attended the Chicago Medical College, was graduated in 1869, and served as interne at Mercy Hospital.

He began his practice at Cresco, Iowa, and married Lydia Windsor. Thereafter he practiced consecutively at Keasaqua; Batavia, Ill.; Cleveland, Tenn.; and Campbell, Calif. In 1892 he was appointed surgeon for the S. P. R. R. In 1906 he became a director of the bank organized by his brother, Col. Samuel Cooper, and upon the latter's death, president. He was a deacon of the Campbell Congregational Church for a quarter of a century, and one of the strongest pillars of the community. He was one of those fine old country doctors who sought neither wealth nor fame, but only the opportunity to serve his fellow man. His ability in his profession was recognized by the best medical men of the coast; and the wisdom of his counsel was widely sought. He died Jan. 21, 1924. His daughter, May, m. Theodore Cutting, 1905.

MARY ELIZABETH (COOPER) CUTTING

Mary (May) Cutting was born Sept. 18, 1878, at Batavia, Illinois. Among her earliest memories are those of Kit, a thoroughbred racer, owned by her father and capable of getting him to his patients at high speed. She used to feed the animal sugar, tie up her mane and tail with ribbons, and climb over her neck and back by the hour.

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Other early recollections were of her father's splinting up a little bird's broken leg with toothpicks—of playing regularly in her father's office, and one day assisting him in an emergency by holding the hand of a man whose finger it was necessary to amputate. She often went with her father as he made his daily round of calls upon patients.

When she was seven the family moved to Cleveland, Tennessee. Kit was shipped by box car and at the end of the journey was hitched up and driven to the hotel where the family was temporarily staying. At sight of the doctor she whinnied eagerly, and then at sight of May, her small playmate, she stood straight up on her hind legs in the traces in manifest joy. May ran down to hug and kiss her faithful equine friend.

In Tennessee she found a new world of strange customs. The negro servants had queer superstitions; and Sally, who could neither read nor write, gave May her love letters to read and answer for her. This she enjoyed, although the import of the missives were entirely over her head. There were black snakes so long that her brothers would drape them over the gate and try to make her walk beneath; wild persimmons and blackberries in the woods at the edge of the town; and in the spring the blooming dogwoods, wild lilies and violets. One of her greatest pleasures was to be allowed to drive Kit, and when they moved to California in 1890, she missed the horse even more than she did the children playmates left behind.

After finishing grammar school at Campbell, California, she for a time attended a private school and then entered Mills. She graduated in 1899, and then entered the nurses' training school at Lane Hospital, San Francisco. After graduation, Jan. 1, 1902, she for a time did private nursing, and then nursed at the Stanford Hospital in Palo Alto, 1903-4. She was offered the position of head nurse there the following year, but instead, married Theodore Cutting, Jan. 3, 1905. While their sons, Windsor and Cecil, who eventually both became doctors, were at home, she enjoyed coaching plays for the young people, and staged a number of plays for the church. Still later when the

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boys were away at college, leaving the home rather empty, she renewed one of her old hobbies—photography—taking pictures and doing her own dark-room work.

She was always fond of beautiful things, artistically arranged, and she kept her home and garden trim. She liked travel and visited a great many of the scenic places of the States, Canada, Mexico, and Alaska; through her reading she learned also to know the scenes and people of the rest of the world.

WINDSOR

- I. Nicholas, 1705-1783, m. Ann Newman; England.
- II. Nicholas, 1741-1829, m. Martha Westlake; Mousley.
- III. Jacob, 1774-1811, m. Elizabeth Hoad; Petersfield.
- IV. John Wesley, 1802-1881, m. Mary Ann Hill; America.

1. John Hill, 1827-1908, m. Lucy Libby.

2. William, 1830-1908, m. Harriet Holmes.

Herbert, banker; Henry, Editor Popular Mechanics.

3. Mary Anne, 1833-1893, m. Jerome Allen.

4. Phebe, b. Aug. 21, 1835, m. Richard Clancy.

5. Lydia, 1841-1927, m. Chas. N. Cooper

WINDSOR, John Wesley b. Sept. 1, 1802, near Windsor Castle, England. His father died when he was nine, and two years later, with his mother's consent he sailed as midshipman on the English sloop of War, Cyane. During action, a shot killed a companion by his side and wounded him. Later they engaged the American ship of war, Constitution, in an action lasting more than an hour. The Cyane was shattered and forced to surrender. John was taken prisoner, but on account of youth was not confined with his shipmates below deck.

He was put off in Brazil, where an old Portugese couple of large possessions and many slaves offered to make him their heir if he would stay with them; but when they knelt before their Madonna, he became homesick for his own people and religion. He returned to England by way of Bermuda and America, and received his discharge. He then went to the Shetland Islands, where again a wealthy man wished

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to adopt him, but he returned to England.

He then became an interpreter for William Hoad, his uncle, a merchant of Havre, France; but was not satisfied and ran away to America. Learning of his mother's illness, he again returned to England. There he married, and prepared to preach. In 1844 he once more sailed with his wife and five children for America.

He purchased 360 acres near Dubuque, Iowa, and began the life of a pioneer in a log cabin at the edge of a dense forest. From that time he labored, first as a lay, and then as a licensed missionary in pioneer Iowa for thirty years. Even in this work adventure was not lacking; he found rough frontiersmen, whom it was necessary to watch while he prayed, and encountered many dangers on the wintry plains of Eastern Iowa. He was cared for in his final illness by his son-in-law, Charles N. Cooper, at Batavia, Illinois, where he died Dec. 27, 1881.

ATWOOD

I. Atwood, an Iowa farmer who bought yellow paint by the barrel for his barns and buildings.

II. Estelle Atwood, his dau., b. in Iowa about 1859, m. Isaac Ely b. in Missouri. She owned a large cotton plantation at Madera in 1939.

III. Estelle Ely b. Feb. 4, 1894 m. John Weaver. (See Weaver)

WEAVER

I. Joseph Weber, b. in southern Germany, was brought to America by his parents in his second year, and lived to be ninety. He m. Mary Lehrmann who d. 1938 at Freeman, Ohio. Their children were: Ed, George, Nora, Anna, Carrie, and John.

II. John L. Weaver (The spelling of the name was changed in America) b. Jan. 11, 1889 at Gibsonberg, Ohio. He left home at the age of sixteen because he disliked being forced to attend the Catholic Church. He made his way in the world through Texas and other states and finally m. Estelle Ely, July 15, 1914.

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The couple moved to Louisiana, where their two children were born; John, and Mary Estelle. They later moved to Taft, California, where he was a derrick man in the oil fields, then in the water service, and finally manager of the Employees' Club.

III. Mary Estelle b. June 17, 1915, Oil City, La.
m. Windsor Cutting.

GRAHAM

I. William Graham of Ballindarra, Ireland, m. Ann Wilson.

1. Robert, eldest son, died before his father.
2. Noble inherited the Ballindarra estates.
3. William, lived on the old home place at Ballindarra.
4. John, d. June 25, 1926 at the age of 89, in Manitoba, Can.
5. Elizabeth m. Tom Carter, linen merchant of Ballindarra, moved to California with their five children before 1890.
6. Mary m. Wm. Carter linen merchant of Ireland, moved to San Luis Obispo county, Calif., with their four or five children; farmers.
7. Anna Maud, b. Nov. 21, 1846, d. Jan. 28, 1933, m. Jas, White. (See White)
8. Emily d. in Ireland.

IRELAND

Fermanagh is an inland county of northern Ireland, nearly cut in half by a narrow lake, and containing considerable bog land. In 1910 its population was less than half what it had been 50 years before and about half and half, Protestant and Catholic. The district of Ballindarra, County Fermanagh, contains farms that have been occupied by the Graham family for more than a century.

Cesar reports that in his day the Druids of Ireland were versed both in philosophy and in the sciences; and in the Irish chronicles is found an account of a parliament 1000 B. C. In spite of their advanced government, however, the Irish chiefs were fighting among themselves most of the time. But when it came to danger from a foreign foe, they could unite; Rome never gained possession of Ireland. Saint Patrick Christianized the island in the 5th century, and the

CUTTING KIN

monestaries in the ensuing centuries became among the most distinguished in Europe for learning. Many of the schools were subsequently destroyed by the Danes who continually raided the country during two centuries.

Henry II in the 11th century sought to gain possession of the island, but it was not until the time of Elizabeth, 1603, that the whole of Ireland was subdued. At this time about 600,000 acres of land were taken from the Irish chiefs and distributed to English colonists. Cromwell continued the confiscation and sold 20,000 of the Irish as slaves in America. There were numerous revolts, each followed by the loss of more lands.

To the present time Ireland is largely held by absentee landlords, but the rights of such owners is greatly limited. Rents have been reduced until they amount to little more than a heavy tax; cause must be shown for the ejection of a tenant; the tenant may sell his right of possession, and demand payment for his improvements. Tenants pass down their rights to heirs, and thus property often remains in possession of the same family for many successive generations.

Noble Graham, second son of William, upon the death of his older brother, succeeded to the old home estate. He attained a reputation for courtesy and sound judgment and was often called to public service. For many years he was a member of the Grand Jury; he was a member of Lough Erne Drainage Board; member of the Rural District Council, and of the Board of Guardians. He conducted the Sabbath School at Ballindarra for many years; and at his death, prior to 1933, the funeral was the largest ever seen in that district. He was buried in Derryharney churchyard.

John Graham, son of William and Ann, married beneath his rank and emigrated to Manitoba, Canada, being cut off with only a girl's share of family inheritance. His twelve children were named for the most part after his brothers and sisters. He died at the home of his daughter Mrs. A. T. Elder, Roundwaite, Man., Canada.

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Noble's eleven children: William, Emma, Annie, Noble, Robert, John, Alfred, Marion, Minne, Bell, and Charles were all living when Anna M. White and her daughter, Margaret, visited Ballindarra in 1901. Marion, a nurse, later lost her life in the Mediterranean Sea when the ship was sunk in the World War. Noble, a pharmacist, served in the Boer War. John Graham, M. D. emigrated to Australia, where he reared a family of nine children. Alfred, Noble, and Charles were all in attendance at their father's funeral.

WHITE

I. James White b. Dec. 18, 1808, d. 1892, (1st marriage):

1. Mary Jane, resident of London, 70 years old in 1901.
 2. Robert, clergyman of the Church of England, Kent Co.
 3. William d. in Ireland.
 4. Lizzie d. of cholera during a European epidemic.
 5. Charlotte—no children.
 6. James engaged in business in St. Louis, Mo.; several children.
 7. Anne m. Lewis Folger, an engraver of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a descendant of Benjamin Franklin. Three children.
 8. Teresa m. Frank Sutton of Kentucky. She d. at the home of her grandchild, St. Louis, Mo.
——Married (2nd) Anna Maud Graham, 1877.
1. Margaret b. Oct. 12, 1878, d. Oct. 8, 1939. m. Jas. Cutting

The father of James White (I) was born in London and was sent on military duty to Ireland. While there he met and married a Miss Johnson: he had a brother and two sisters. The father was killed in the Peninsular Campaign (1802-1812) while the English were driving the Napoleonic forces from Spain.

James, a Presbyterian minister, emigrated to Canada where he held a pastorate at Toronto. Thence he moved before 1860 to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his first wife died. He then preached at Dayton, Ky., his last pastorate. He returned to Ireland, married his second wife, Anna M. Graham in 1877, and once more came to America. For nine years they lived in Indiana, then moved to Oakland, Calif., 1890, where he died, 1892.

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Anna M. White and her daughter, Margaret living upon earnings and a meager pension, established themselves in Berkeley, Calif., until the graduation of Margaret from the University of California in 1904. She taught school for a year after graduation and then entered medical school in San Francisco. The fire and earthquake of 1906 temporarily closed the school, and so studies were transferred again to Berkeley.

Margaret received her degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1909 and thereafter interned one year and externed a second at the University of California Hospital in San Francisco. She then joined the staff of doctors at the State Hospital at Agnew, Calif. and practiced psychiatry until, and for some time after, her marriage to James A. Cutting, M. D., also on the Agnew medical staff.

One day as Dr. Margaret Cutting was showing some visitors through the hospital, she was followed beseechingly by one of the women patients.

"Please, oh please, doctor, may I sleep in the dormitory tonight," she pleaded.

"Yes, Martha," replied the doctor in reassuring terms, "It will be all right; you may sleep in the dormitory tonight."

When the visitors were in the next ward, one of them asked, "What did she do that you had to put her out of the dormitory?"

"She hasn't been put out," laughed the doctor. "these women are all here because of peculiar ideas. One of her's is a fear that she will not be allowed to continue in the dormitory."

For several years she conducted the neuro-psychiatric clinic in San Jose for the Good Cheer Club.

Anna M. (Graham) White, born at Lisnarka, Ireland, was always fond of the country, and late in life purchased a Kern County ranch near Annette and lived upon it for three years. She was a dextrous knitter and in 1923 won honorable mention in a national knitting contest. She returned to San Jose, and finally spent the remaining years of her life in the home of her daughter and son-in-law at Agnew.

CUTTING KIN

X

DICTIONARY

ABBOTT; George (1); George (2); Samuel (3); Samuel (4); John (5); Abijah (6) m. Abigail b. Aug. 4, 1773, dau Isaac Cutting of Worchester, Mass. Isaac was probably a descendant of Richard and Sarah of Watertown.

ABBOTT; George, probably b. in England; came to Mass. about 1642, d. at Rowley, Mass. 1647. Probably related to, but not directly descended from the famous Guilford Abbotts of Surrey, England. His son, George, b. about 1631, m. at Ipswich, Mass., Apr. 26, 1658, to Sarah Farum. He settled at North Andover, 1665, husbandman and taylor—one of the wealthiest men of Andover, a militiaman, constable 1680, and ringer of the church bell.

ABBOTT, Paul m. Elizabeth Gray b. Oct. 13. 1730, d. Jan. 30, 1810. Their dau. Sarah m. Joseph Ingalls (V).

ADAMS, Ephriam Douglass b. Decorah, Iowa, Dec. 18, 1865, d. Sept. 1, 1930, the son of Ephriam Adams of the "Iowa Band" and Elizabeth (Douglass). He was A. B., PhD. University of Michigan; principal McGregor high school, Iowa; Kansas University faculty, 1891; Stanford University, 1902, head of history department 1908-1921; member of international historical societies; author "The Control of the Purse in the U. S. Govt.", "Great Britain, America, and Democracy", etc. His second wife was Florence Adams m. 1917. Sons of first marriage: James Douglass, San Francisco attorney; Sidney Francis, mining engineer, William Forbes, instructor in U. C. at Los Angeles. Daughters of the second marriage: Elizabeth, Roberta, Florence, and Sally, all of Stanford University. The Adams line of descent is William, Nathan, Thomas, Thomas., Ephriam, Ephriam. 1749-1825, Isaac b. 1775, Ephriam 1818-1907, Ephriam Douglass of Stanford.

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ADDISON, Stanley H. m. Alma, daughter of Henry and Lottie Cobb. He was pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church. Cambridge, Mass. in 1938.

ALBERTY—178

ALBERTY, Ernest Henry b. Nov. 12, 1884 at Greenfield, Mass. m. Ruth E. Wakeman. Children. Lois Ruth b. Mar. 17, 1915. Ernest Jr. (Bud) b. Oct. 6, 1917; and Mauree Carol b. July 17, 1922. He was a captain of the U. S. regular army, served more than full time, and was finally pensioned. The Alberty home for many years was at San Gabriel, Calif.

ALBERTY, Ernest, Jr., son of Capt. Ernest and Ruth E. (Wakeman) Alberty. He was born Oct. 6, 1917, graduated from the Lassen School of Forestry at Susanville, and later attended the Oregon State College. Before graduation he was appointed foreman of blister rust control in charge of a score of men. In the summer of 1939 there was a severe epidemic of forest fires, and his company was switched to fire fighting. Ernest received official citation for efficiency.

ALFRED TH7 GREAT—118

ATWOOD—202

BARNES—149

BAUMER, Charles A. m. Grace Mapes b. June 22, 1899. Six children all born at San Jose, Calif.: Vergie b. May 25, 1920; Lillian b. Jan. 6, 1922; Charles F. b. July 4, 1923; Donald b. May 27, 1926; Helen b. Feb. 1, 1930; James Robert b. Apr. 30, 1937.

Barron, Ellis of Watertown, freeman 1641, constable 1648, selectman 1668, d. Oct. 30, 1676. His wife Grace; their daughter Mary, 1630-1715, m. Dec. 10, 1650, Daniel Warren b. 1628. (See Warren)

BEAUMONT—121

BECK, Henry, m. Oct. 16, 1924, at Jackson, Minn., May (Rice) Mapes. He was a Methodist minister and an earnest, devout man.

BEMIS, Joseph, 1619-1684, settled at Watertown in 1640, a selectman 1648-72. His descendants continued there for 150 years. One branch of the family—Joseph, Philip, Zacheus moved to Westminster,

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Mass.; another branch—John, Joseph, Joseph, Sylvester moved to Waltham. From which of these lines, if either, Abigail, wife of Zebulon Cutting, descended is uncertain.

Another descendant of Joseph, Seth, a Watertown manufacturer and Harvard graduate moved to Waltham, Mass. His son George 1816- 1878 was a social worker especially interested in prison conditions. I think a book written by him was in the library of C. D. Cutting in Iowa.

BLOOMHOWER, Carence L. m. Feb. 15, 1912, at Houston, Tex. Mabel Cutting, (dau of Francis Cutting and his second wife Ella Wentworth) b. June 8, 1889. Their dau. Mable Maxine b. Feb. 11, 1913, d. before 1938.

BOHNETT, Elver, son of Enos, grandson of Joseph, m. Edith Merle Cutting. He was an accountant sometimes working with his uncle Floyd Bohnett, sometimes with a firm in San Francisco. Their children: Lillian Ruth b. Oct. 9, 1924 and attending Campbell High School in 1939; and Elver Jr. b. Feb. 20, 1927.

BOURNE—150, 152, 155, 158, 159, 163

BOURNE, Hulda (Worth) b. 1827, d. May, 1913 at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She married her first cousin, Nathaniel Bourne, a grandson of Nathaniel 1754-1840, who fought in the Revolution and received a soldier's pension.

BOURNE, Fred, wrote from Cedar Rapids, Oct. 24, 1868, to Theodore inviting him to "come up and stay all winter and go to school with me. I am studying Algebra, Geometry, and Latin. We have 3 public schools in this town." He mentions his uncle Nathaniel.

BOURNE, Paul, contractor and carpenter at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. May 3, 1926, he wrote to Anna M. Cutting in condolence at her husband's death and said, "Will never forget the pleasant time he and you gave me at the old place near Riceville forty years ago. You have my deep and heartfelt sympathy.—Called on Albert Bourne—found him in average health and spirit—said he was getting his flower beds in shape. He

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carries the mail from the station to the P. O. and back six days a week. He also does quite a bit of work in his photo gallery. He is the only blood kin I have left in the state."

BROWN—179

CALDER, Duncan, m. July 12, 1911, Ruth E. St. John. She was b. Nov. 14, 1883. The family lives at Nunn, Colorado—children: Leo M. b. May 24, 1915; Glenn M. b. May 24, 1915 (The twins moved to Greeley, Colo.); Robert John b. Sept. 22, 1919; Annie Louise b. June 11, 1924.

CAMPBELL—188

CHANDLER—192

CHARLEMAGNE—114

COGLIZER; Harry E. b. Apr. 22, 1870, m. May 10, 1896, Florence A. Robbins b. June 19, 1871. Children: Willie Z. b. Sept. 18, 1897; Gertrude M. b. Sept. 23, 1900, d. May 19, 1908; Katie b. July 21, 1902; Estella b. Mar. 10, 1904; Sanford b. Feb. 27, 1905, d. Mar. 16; Harry b. Feb. 27, 1905, d. Feb. 27; Olive b. Sept. 15, 1906; Hazen b. Oct. 27, 1908, d. Nov. 22; Cyrus b. May 4, 1911, d. May 4.

COBB—179

CONARD—180, 181, 184, 185, 186

CONARD—Judith Ricker, daughter of Charles and Dorothy Conard b. Oct. 29, 1939, at Eureka, Ill.

COOPER—198, 199

CROWELL—168

CUTTING—7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 23, 51, 54, 59, 61, 64, 63, 76, 78, 79, 82, 86, 88, 89, 91, 111, 117, 122, 149, 163, 199.

CUTTING, Abraham was the father of Lewis, the father of Absalom, 1792; children Alice, 1817; Eliza, 1818; Charles, 1801; and William 1804.

CUTTING, Bronson, journalist, and U. S. Senator from New Mexico, was born on L. I. and was the son of Wm. Bayard Cutting and his wife Olivia

CUTTING, David Windsor; son of Mary and Windsor Cutting, b. Dec. 15, 1939 at Stanford Hospital, San Francisco. See p. 12. (The youngest person listed in this genealogoy).

CUTTING KIN

CUTTING, Capt. John of Waltham, m. Dec. 22, had a daughter, Hannah, b. 1716 who married Capt. Clark of Waltham. Mr. John Cutting, gent., mariner, of Watertown was a proprietor, 1636. He resided at Newbury, 1638, where he was a proprietor and officer. Removed to Charleston, 1648. He was master of the ship, Advent, of Boston, 1647. d. at Newbury, 1659.

CUTTING, Elmer, 1865-1923. Abandoning the farm to the other members of the family, Elmer asked only the opportunity to go to school. He secured a legal training and practiced law at Decorah, Iowa. At the time of the Panama Pacific Exposition, 1915, when he visited the West, he was Grand Warden of Odd Fellows of the State of Iowa. Stella was in Denver.

CUTTING, Hezekiah had a son Moses, 1736; who had a son Daniel, 1771; who had children: Daniel, Mary 1806; Levi; Azuba, 1788; and Submit.

CUTTING, Hiram Ph. D. was the son of Stephen, 1807; the son of Oliver, b. 1775 at Concord, Vt.; the son of George of Athol, Mass., the son of Asa, d. 1707. He was a descendant "in the 23rd degree" from Henry II, King of England. He was a scientist and founded a library of 17,000 volumes.

CUTTING, James b. July 1, 1872, son of Abijah Bemis, an attorney of Cresco, Iowa. Major General of Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., Department Commander of Iowa, 1926. His wife Maud (Gooder) was prominent in the Ladies Auxiliary of the same organization. She was b. at Kansasville, Wis. Nov. 22, 1877. They were m. June 28, 1906. in Riceville, Iowa.

CUTTING, John, 1750-1828, was a minute man at Lexington.

CUTTING, Josiah m. Lydia Merriam; there were two sons, John who at the age of 16 enlisted and joined Gen. Gates, and Abraham who married Phoebe Howard. The latter couple had a daughter, Phoebe, who m. Abijah Jones.

CUTTING, Mary Stewart, author of East Orange, N. J., b. June 27, 1851, in N. Y. City.

CUTTING, Wm. Bayard of U. S. A. m. Lady Sybil Marjorie, b. 1879, m. 1901. She was the daughter of the 5th Earl of Desart.

CUTTING KIN

DANO, Florenz b. Dec. 17, 1868, m. Ethel A. Page b. 1878. Adopted children: Ramona b. Jan. 19, 1911, m. Rollo R. Smith, (Son Elmer James b. July 14, 1931); Clara Joan b. Nov. 3, 1918 m. Leslie M. Page, Jan. 23, 1939.

DAVIS, John Wayne m. Helen A., daughter of Henry R. and Lottie (Ricker) Cobb. He was teaching in the Pipestone, Minn. High School in 1938.

DOUGLASS, Jabez of Hanover, N. H., m. 1808, Elizabeth, "Betsy", Ingalls (sister of Pamela). In 1854 he made a search of family records in connection with the Townley estate. Children: Elizabeth, Emaline, Esther, and Hezekiah; Emaline d. 1903, had a son in Brooklyn with three children; Elizabeth m. Rev. Ephriam Adams, one of the "Iowa Band" of pioneer missionaries in Iowa, 1843--sons, Ephriam and Henry. Esther's life work was among the colored children of the South. She was 83 years old in 1907, when Ephriam died on Nov. 30 of the same year at Waterloo.

EMERY, John, carpenter from Romsey, England, arriving in the *James*, 1635, settled at Newberry; a freeman 1641; keeper of the ordinary. His first wife died and m. (2nd) Mary, widow of John Webster. Children: John Jr.; Ebenezer; Johnathan b. May 13, 1652; Eleanor (Bagley); Anne (Ordway); and Hannah (m. Michael Emerson).

EVANS; William M. b. May 17, 1885, m. June 1, 1909, Emmer Jane Fox b. Sept. 9, 1889. Children: Dorothy E. b. Apr. 4, 1911, d. Mar. 11, 1914; Donald b. Dec. 23, 1912, d. Jan. 16, 1913.

FARUM, John, father of Phebe d. Feb. 18, 1760, m. Joseph Ingalls (IV).

FIFIELD, John m. Lovina Samantha Cutting b. Feb. 19, 1826, d. May 10, 1879. He worked on the railroad; she boarded his companions. They took up a homestead in Iowa and later moved farther west, but met misfortune in the form of grasshoppers. Their son Luis b. Sept 1871, d. when six years old, and they returned to Iowa.

CUTTING KIN

FOX—194

FOX, Walter and Earnest both live at Riceville, Iowa. Ruby and Theis in Kansas.

GILLETT; Emmet V. m. Apr. 12, 1893, Olive V. Robbins, b. 1873. Child: Hazel B. b. Aug. 10, 1895.

GRAHAM—203

HAMILTON, Orin, a Riceville farmer, m. Kate Hines b. 1877. Children: Nellie b. 1896; Nettie b. 1899; Thelma b. 1902; Sarah b. 1906; Manley b. 1908, of Belmont, Mont. m. Inez; Robert b. 1911; Stanley b. 1913. All but the last two were married before 1938: see Lane, McKeen, Ross, Williams.

HATCH—168, 170

HATHWAY—103

HINES. August J. m. Alice M. Torsey b. Mar. 24, 1857. Children: Katherine (Kate) b. June 10, 1877, Myrtle b. Apr. 17, 1879, d. Jan. 27, 1909; Angeline b. Mar. 23, 1884; and Charles b. Sept. 5, 1889. The Hines Iowa farm was on the Wapsie opposite to that of Fred Chandler.

HUMPHRY, Oscar b. Jan. 1, 1844, d. Jan. 4, 1912, m. Mary Elizabeth, dau of Abijah Bemis Cutting. Children: GEORGE B. b. Aug. 8, 1879, m. Marie Winas, 1906; FRANK H. carpenter at Riceville, b. Aug. 4, 1880, m. Clara Beiler, children Thelma b. Feb. 21, 1901, Theodore B. b. June 20, 1904; SARAH b. Aug. 10, 1886, d. Sept. 12, 1890; NORRIS b. July 12, 1883, m. Lillian Flink, a dau. Dorothy b. 1909.

INGALLS 93

INGALLS, John James, b. Middleton, Mass., 1833-1900. Son of Elias and Eliza (Chase), grandson of Theodore and Ruth (Flynt), and a descendant of Edmund Ingalls, founder of Lynn, Mass., and of Aquilla Chase of N. H. At the age of 14 he wrote both prose and verse for Boston magazines and for the local papers of Haverhill. Graduated in law from Williams College, moved to Kansas; became state senator; major and Lieut. Colonel, 1863-5; then thrice U. S. senator until 1891. Died in New Mexico, 1900.

CUTTING KIN

KIMBALL—171

KITTLESON; Geo. A. m. Minerva A. Torsey.
Children: George, Harold, Ethyl, Fern, Merrill.

KITTLESON; Peter G. m. Lottie May Torsey.
Children: Milo Alfred, Helen C., Gerald, Eldon.

KNIGHT, Lester G. b. Apr. 27, 1901 at Mills, Neb. m. June 3, 1931, Velma N. Page b. at Park Rapids, Minn. 1910. Children: Arnold Wayne b. June 9, 1932; Esther Leota b. Jan. 15, 1936; Iris Elain b. Apr. 22, 1938.

LANE, Harry m. Nellie Hamilton. He was in the trucking business at Lavina, Montana. Children: Lila who died; Leslie who married and had a son Robert.

LAWRENCE, Victor b. Oct. 17, 1903 at Staten Island, N. Y. m. June 9, 1926, Hester Estella Cutting, dau. of Elmer Cutting.

LEWIS—172

L'HOMMEDIEU, Benjamin, of Long Island was b. at La Rochelle, France, 1656, d. at Southold, Jan. 4, 1748—a Huguenot who came to America Feb. 1, 1685. The Governor of New York granted him the right to trade as an Englishman; he m. Patience the dau. of Capt. Sylvester of Shelter Island. The name means *Man of God*, and anciently indicated one of the clerical order.

LUSHER, Bernard, m. Verna Cutting, Apr. 13, 1930 at Campbell, Calif. He was a poultryman, a merchant, and for a time was with the Southern Pacific Company.

MAPES, George, m. Sept. 12, 1898, May Rice b. 1877. He was a gold miner at Stent, California. They had a daughter Grace b. June 22, 1899, who m. Chas. A. Baumer.

MARK ANTHONY—112

MAXWELL, Waiter, Superintendent of Operations of the Grayhound passenger buss lines from Grant's Pass, Oregon, to Sausalito, California, m. Angelina Hines Sept 8, 1904. Children: Dudley N. b. May 30, 1910, a setter at the Scotia Calif. Saw Mill;

CUTTING KIN

Guy, b. Oct. 28, 1912, men's clothing merchant, Kings City; Stanley, garage man, Fortuna; Maxine, cashier for the Fortuna Theater and student of piano and voice. Judge Maxwell of Mt. View, Calif. was a brother of Walter.

McKEEN, William m. Nettie Hamilton. He was a section boss at Lavina, Mont. Children: Lillian in high school, 1938; Katherine also in high school, 1938; Wayne.

NELSON, Amalie, b. Nov. 24, 1879, at Tosmo, Norway. Her grandfather had three wives and 21 children. Her father had six children, all familiar with the sea. She accompanied him on fishing voyages and could climb the rigging as well as the men. Her father and all of her five brothers were eventually lost at sea. She left Scandinavia July 3, 1905 for America, spent 13 months in Minneapolis, and then went on to San Francisco which she reached in 1906, a short time after the great earthquake. There she married Carl Rignell in 1910.

OSGOOD, John, 1595-1651, yeoman, one of the original settlers of Hampton, was a resident of Newbury in 1648. He removed to Andover, where he was a deputy 1651, sergeant. His wife, Sarah, came in the *Confidance* Apr. 11, 1638, with their four children, "hailing from Horrell, England". The children were Sarah, John, Mary (m. Henry Ingalls), Elizabeth (m. John Brown of Reading), Stephen, Hannah (m. Sam Archer).—*Pioneers of Mass.*

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PEASE, John, of Cedar Rapids, descendant of Nathaniel Bourne.

PRINE HENRY—110

RATHBUN, Lewis R., printer, was born in Lida Township, in Ottertail County, Minnesota. His boyhood was spent in Pelican Rapids, Minn; he attended Pelican Rapids and Walker schools. He married Elsie Ricker May 31, 1913 at Park Rapids, Minn. They moved to California 1923. He was an expert printer,

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a golf enthusiast and genial company. In 1930 he purchased the Los Gatos Print Shop.

REED, Edward B. 1850-1903, m. Rhoda E. St. John, Mar. 7, 1900. She was born Sept. 17, 1871. She taught school both in Iowa and Colorado, and later was matron of the Home Economics department in the Colorado State College for 23 years. Their daughter, Alma, married Harry Inwards—children: R. Gene b. Aug. 6, 1930, Margaret b. May 5, 1933, and Keith b. Jan. 28, 1936, Parkers Prairie, Minn.

REIF, James S. m. Sept 29, 1909, Aletha M. Cutting b. Feb. 4, 1887. Children: J. Richard b. Apr. 23, 1913; Robert Lewis b. Sept 3, 1916; Betty Irene b. at Phoenix, Ariz. Mar. 12, 1919.

RICE—174

RICKER—186, 187

RIDER—160

RIGNELL, Carl Albert, b. Sept. 25, 1876, at Vesterick, Sweden. From boyhood he was accustomed to the water and was never seasick in his life. In the fall of 1894 he shipped on the "Imes" which plied between Barcelona and South America, and for the next 27 years his home was the open sea. His pay at the start was but three pounds per month—that of the regular seaman of that day.

During the years he served on Norwegian, Swedish, American, and English ships—the last being the best. For six years he plied between Antwerp and Greece in ships taking coal and returning with iron and copper from the French mines of Greece. He visited Bombay, Calcutta, Australia, Suez, and the Mediterranean.

He reached San Francisco in 1899 and for a time engaged in coast shipping. He fished for salmon in Alaska as far north as Behring Sea. In 1921, however, he finally gave up the sea and settled in San Francisco. He married Amalie Nelson, Apr. 19, 1910, in San Francisco, and their daughter Mildred, who m. Cecil C. Cutting, was born there.

ROBBINS; Cyrus R. b. Nov. 19, 1841, m. Sept. 4, 1862, Emma Jane Chandier b. Dec. 4, 1843, d. Feb.

CUTTING KIN

4, 1881. Children: Maurice b. Dec. 19, 1863, d. Dec. 19, 1883; Llewellyn b. Dec. 30, 1864 d. Dec. 9, 1878; Eleanor b. Jan. 27, 1866, d. Oct. 21, 1901; Clarence A. b. Oct. 7, 1868, m. Ella Battin b. Apr. 13, 1873; (Children of Clarence and Ella: Frank A. b. Jan. 28, 1891; Osceola E. b. Feb. 22, 1894; Ruth A. b. Apr. 5, 1906) Florence A. b. June 19, 1871; Olive V. b. Jan. 18, 1873; Cyrus W. b. Aug. 13, 1876, d. June 11, 1877; Royal b. June 18, 1873, d. Aug. 15; Emma J. b. Feb. 4, 1881, d. Feb. 4.

ROBBINS, Franklin m. 1857, Elizabeth J., dau. of Ezra L. Bourne. There were two daughters: Sadie b. Oct. 24, 1861, d. May 1, 1889; and Lucy A. b. Aug. 29, 1859, d. Sept. 18, 1933 at Campbell, Calif. His widow later married Charles W. Rice. (See Rice).

ROGERS, Cousin Lizzie b. Mar. 12, 1821.

ROSS, Allistair, m. Thelma Hamilton. He was a farmer at Rt. 1, Laurel, Mont., 1938. A son, Frederick.

RURIC—119

SAMPSON, Henry was a Mayflower pilgrim, dates about 1614-1684. His descendants in succession were as follows: John 1664-1745; Deborah 1704-1775 m. Joseph Chandler, 1694-1784; Capt. John Chandler of the Revolution; Johnathan 1767-1813; Alfred 1817-1902; Clara M. (Page) 1850-1933.

SHANNEN, Paul E., m. Hazel, daughter of Henry R. and Charlotte P. (Ricker) Cobb. He was pastor of the M. E. Church in Heron Lake, Minn. in 1938.

SHEPARD, Vard M. m. Aug. 20, 1925, Mildred C. Page. Children: James Morton b. May 10, 1929; Vard Page b. May 25, 1933.

SHUPE, Clarence m. Dec. 1, 1894, Carrie V. Cutting b. Feb. 9, 1877. Their home was at Yakima, Wash. Children: Lois b. Apr. 27, 1907; Burton b. Jan. 3, 1909; Alice b. Nov. 18, 1911.

SMITH, Thomas m. Mary dau. of Wm. Knapp. Their son Johnathan m. Jane Peabody. Child of the latter marriage was Dinah Smith who m. Jonas Cutting, 1719.

SNAVLEY—188, 189, 190

CUTTING KIN

STEIN, Hans Hansen, was born on the Island of Alst, Denmark, 1844, d. at Mt. Eden, Calif., 1913. He m. Christine Jacobsen Mar. 20, 1872. He followed the sea, and at 16 served on a small sailing vessel between Denmark and England carrying dairy supplies. He later worked on fast sailing vessels between Italy and St. Petersburg, Russia, taking oranges and other fruits, and receiving cargoes of fish and grain. His ship was once taken as a prize of war in the West Indies. He served on one of the first vessels equipped with refrigeration for meat for Australia, and passed through the Suez Canal. The wooden shoes which he displayed in Australia were such a novelty that they were shown at the fair. Leaving his family at Alse, he came to the United States by boat in 1881, then by train to San Francisco. For one year he worked on a steamer plying between Napa and San Francisco, then sent for his family consisting of his wife and four children—Elizabeth, 10; John, 6; Christ, 4; and Hans, 1. They arrived in May 1882. His wife Christina (Jacobsen) was b. on Alse 1850, d. at Mt. Eden 1914. Later children were Will, Anna, and Andrew. The family moved to Mt. Eden in 1884, while the father was captain of the narrow guage scow, Ada, on San Francisco Bay. In his last years he bought a ranch.

STEIN, Hans Hansen. b. in Schleisswig Holstein, Denmark, July 23, 1881, m. Bertha Christine Marie Nielsen Mar. 20, 1915. She was born Jan. 6, 1891 in Elgin, Ill. He was the son of Hans, a sea captain, and long an employee of the Leslie Salt Company of Alameda County, Calif., and after many years of service, he was pensioned by the company. He was a trustee of the Mt. Eden school. Their children were Norman b. Nov. 11, 1916 at Mt. Eden; and Leona Christine b. July 29, 1919 at Hayward, Calif. Leona attended the San Jose State College, and married Theodore B. Cutting, July 1, 1939.

STEPHENS—98

STILLSON—178

ST. JOHN—123

CUTTING KIN

ST. JOHN, Paul b. Sept. 17, 1892, a telegrapher in the World War. Road superintendent at Lower Lake, Calif. m. Mary Gibson, Sept. 18, 1922.

STONE—105

STONE, Susan m. (1st) Richard Cutting of Bromley, (2nd) Henry Kimball of Mistley, England, (3rd) Loe of Watertown, Mass. She survived her third husband and died at the age of 86. She was the mother of Richard Cutting and the common ancestor in America of both Cutting and Kimball lines.

THATCHER—173

THIELEN, J. Martin m. June 20, 1904, Eva B. Cutting b. Oct. 26, 1880. He was a lumber dealer for a chain operating in Minnesota and Iowa. Children: Varian b. June 27, 1907; Maxine b. Aug. 8, 1913.

TOBEY, Mehitable, 1760-1842, wife of Nathaniel Bourne. "I have often visited with Captain Tobey," writes Mary Wiley, dau. of Nathaniel Bourne. "He was the captain of a whaler and visited the Hawaiian Islands." The captain was probably Mehitable's brother.

TORSEY—197

TOWNLEY—99

VERMANDIOS—120

WAKEMAN—177

WARREN, Earls of Warren—116

WEAVER—202

WEBSTER, John m. Mary Shatwell, who after his death m. John Emery. Abigail, daughter of John Webster, m. Abbott. Their daughter Mary Abbott m. John Emery Jr., her grandmother's step-son. The daughter of Mary and John Jr. was Abigail who m. Henry Ingalls.

WELLINGTON, Roger, selectman of Watertown 1678-91, father of Elizabeth who m. Zechariah Cutting. Jonas, however, may have been the son of Zechariah's first wife.

CUTTING KIN

WENTWORTH, Edward H. b. Jan. 9, 1860, m. Oct. 3, 1892 Stella L. Cutting. Children: Henry Edward b. Feb. 1, 1896; Rolland Jas. b. May 16, 1900; Ralph Waldo b. Sept 18, 1905. Henry Edward m. Nov. 15, 1922, Fena C. Grimley at Watertown, S. D. Children: Betty Ann b. at Denver, Aug. 31, 1925; Eugene Henry b. June 14, 1933; Geraldine Edna b. June 14, 1933. Ralph Waldo m. Jan. 1, 1931, Alta Mae Elsworth at Denver, Colo. Child: Alta Mae b. Nov. 10, 1935 at Canton, Ill.

WHITE—205

WILDMAN, Herbert, married and had three children; their home at Waite Park, Minn. where he held a position in the railroad office. Stanley married Ida: their farm is at Montecello, Minn. There is a child.

WILDMAN, Zenas, m. Myrtle Hines, 1879-1909. Children: Herbert b. Dec. 18, 1900; Julian b. Feb. 20, 1903, d. Mar. 27, 1903; Stanley b. May 4, 1904.

WILEY, James W., m. Oct. 27, 1892, Mary W. Bourne b. 1861, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They moved to San Diego about 1914. Children: May m. Hans Peterson at Taft, Calif., Oct. 5, 1924; George, a boat mechanic in the navy, stationed for a time in the Canal Zone. He later married and resided with his wife at San Diego, Calif.

WILLIAMS, Joe, m. Sarah Hamilton. He was a bridge builder at Fort Peck, Mont. in 1938. One of their children, Donna Lee.

WINDSOR—201

WORTH, Thomas, m. Mary Bourne, dau. of Nathaniel Bourne 1754-1840, who gave her in 1803 a brass candlestick, still preserved in the family, as a wedding present. They were married in Redfield, New York, and lived there in the same house for fifty years. They had 14 children of whom Huldah was the fourteenth.

FAMILY RECORD

FAMILY RECORD

FAMILY RECORD

FAMILY RECORD

WEST'S RECORD

3087

